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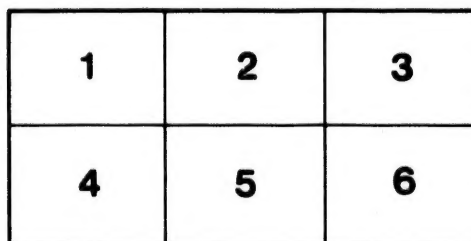
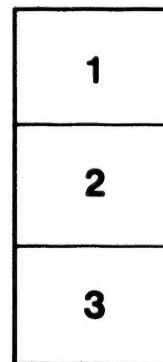
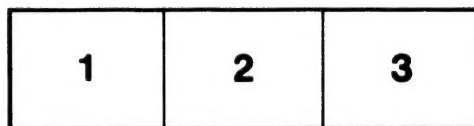
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OF THE
COLUMBIA MISSION,
WITH
LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.
1861.

Price Sixpence.

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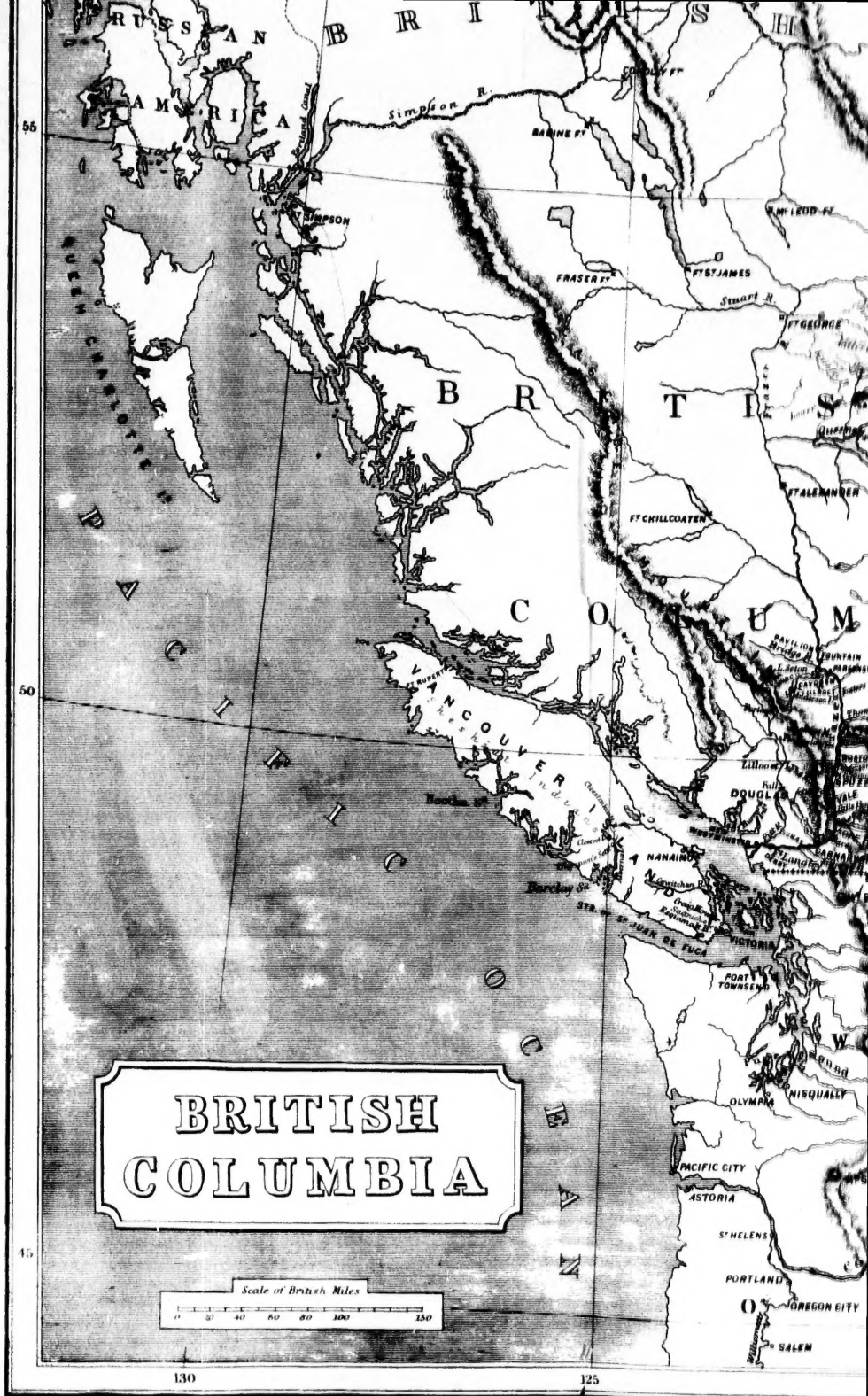
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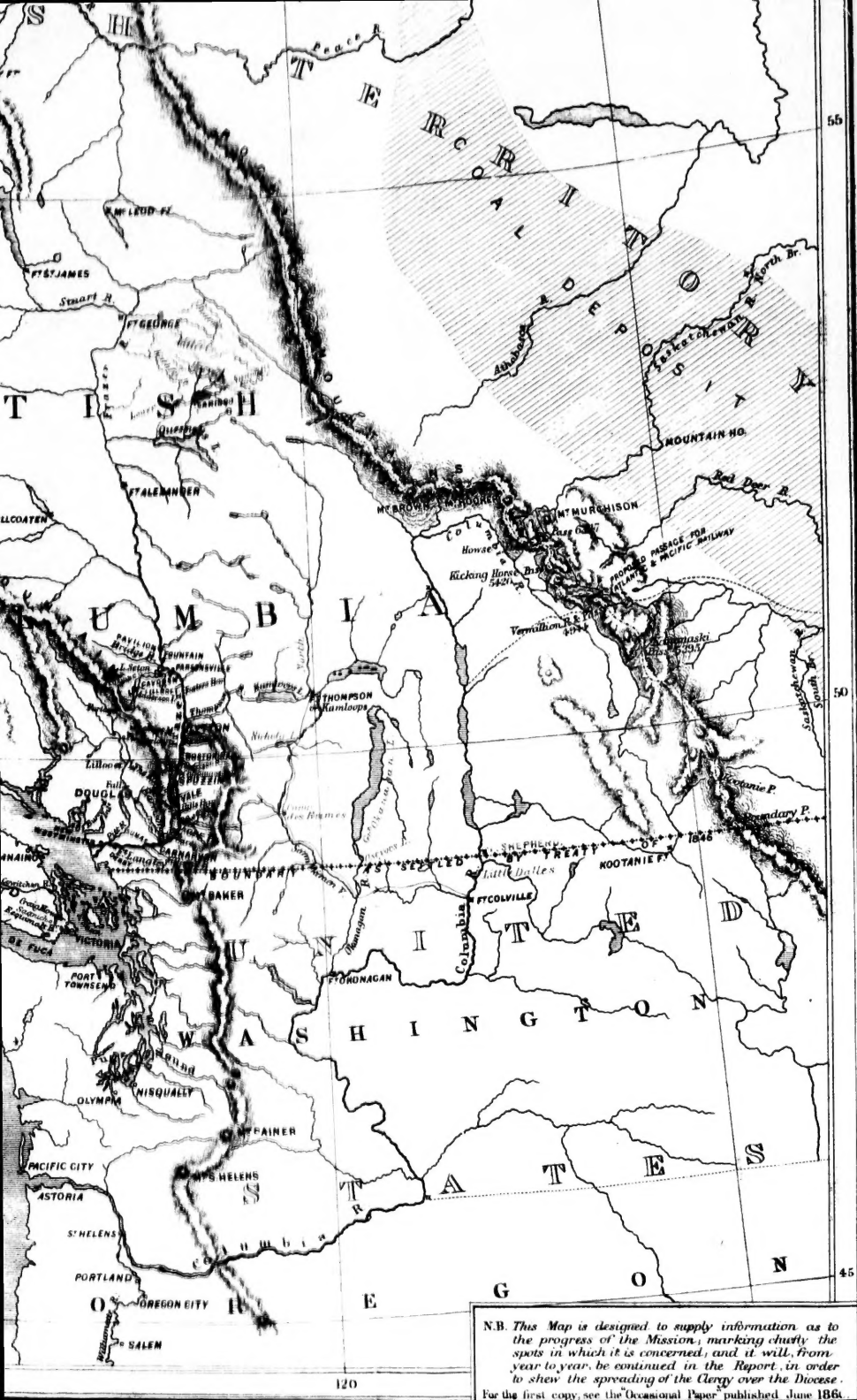
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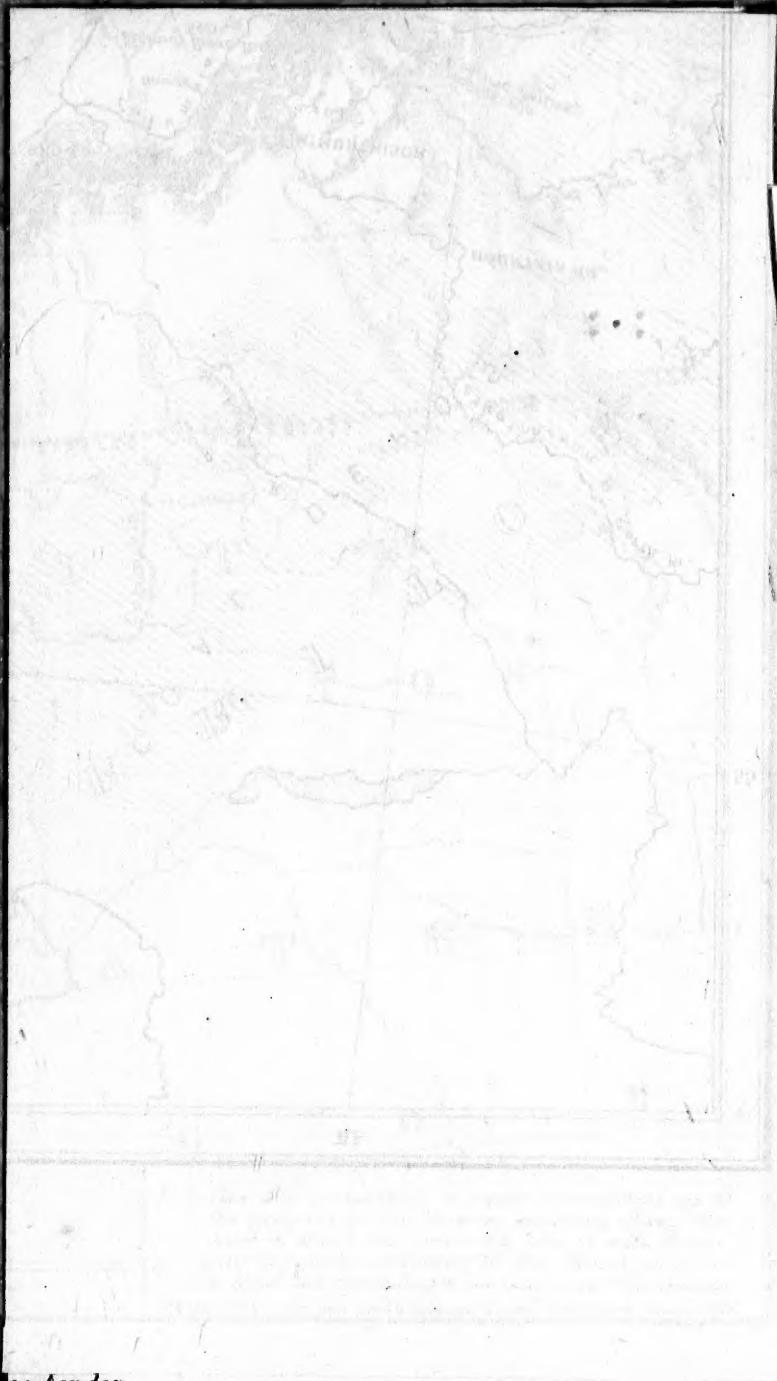
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THIRD REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA MISSION.

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1861

THIRD REPORT

COLUMBIA MISSION

LONDON :
PRINTED BY R. CLAY, SON, AND TAYLOR,
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PREFACE.

THE Committee have great pleasure in being able at last to issue their Report. Its publication has been delayed in consequence of the miscarriage of the Bishop's Journal, which has only just reached England. The Report will show the varied usefulness of the Mission, and the necessity of sustained if not increased exertions, on the part of subscribers and friends, in order that its present efficiency may be continued. The Bishop, it is hoped, will soon visit England and give personal information as to the state of his Diocese.

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NOTES OF A JOURNEY

IN

VANCOUVER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA,

IN THE YEAR 1861.

THE following rough notes are given in this Report, as illustrating, in some of the lighter features, the work of a Bishop and Clergy in the first stages of a new Colony.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BISHOP'S JOURNAL FOR 1861.

Excursion to Saanich—Evening Camp Meeting—Indians of Saanich—Evening Ceremony of Sachem Indians—American Attention—A Maniac—British Columbia—Visit to the Douglas Indians—Indian Progress—Love of Ornament—Missionary Service at Douglas—Indians present at the White Man's Service—Visiting the People of Douglas—Sunday at Douglas—Difficulties—Douglas to the Hot Springs—Instructing Indians at the Hot Springs—The River Lillooet—Pemberton Road—Indian Usefulness—Evening Service at Lake Anderson—Indians thronging for Instruction—Os-pō-lon, Chief of the Ko-ho-alts—Indians remaining near the Camp all Day—Request for another Service—Indian Sunday Dance—A Chief giving his Son for Instruction—Gathering of Talah-oish Indians—Seton Lake—Arrival at Lillooet—Indian Gratitude—Indians call upon the Name of Jesus—Sunday at Lillooet—Gathering of Indians to see the Governor—Evil Example to the Indians—Mission Service at Seton Lake—Indians Mining for Gold—Meeting of Inhabitants of Lillooet—Preaching to Indians at Lillooet—Holy Communion at Lillooet—Visit to a Miner—Service at Reynold's Farm—The Hat River—The Thompson—The Road—A Consolation—Solitary Graves—Service at Enkounai—Visit to Miners at Work—Preaching to Indians at Yale—Road-making—Dangers of Road-making—Exciting Visitors—Laying the Corner-Stone of Christ Church, Hope—Forest Solitudes—Forest Fires—A Miner and the Bible—New Westminster—Visit to an Indian in Gaol—Indian Mission at Victoria—Progress of the Country—Religion and Education—Prospects and Wants.

EXCURSION TO SAANICH, VANCOUVER.

May 20.—Started at seven, with the Revs. Messrs. Garrett and Good, for Saanich, about twenty-five miles from Victoria.

Visited families of settlers on the way. At one place were several from Kent, who were glad to welcome English clergymen. We had inquiries about baptism for many children. "I wish to see all these things done properly," said an elderly lady, the mother of several of the married people; "I brought my children to baptism and confirmation before I left England, and I wish to see their children done the same to, and then I should die happy."

The country we passed is of a lovely description. In days to come, when Victoria is a vast emporium of commerce, this road will be lined with parks and villas. The former are ready-made by exquisite oak glades and picturesque lakes. What is at present wanted is an active agricultural population. Much of the land, indeed, the greater part, though sold, is not yet occupied.

EVENING CAMP MEETING.

We reached our camping ground at five o'clock, and found a party of settlers with cattle, waggons, and horses, on their way to find a settlement. They were Englishmen, lately from Oregon, preferring the old English banner to the Stars and Stripes, under which they have been for some years. One spoke of the loss he had felt in the absence of religious means, and mentioned with evident delight his Sunday-school days in Carmarthen.

We had our service in the open air, beneath the glorious canopy of the heavens. The missionary service consisted of a hymn, a special prayer, a short exposition of Matt. xi. 28—30, a hymn, a longer exposition, the Parable of the Barren Fig-Tree, a third hymn, the Confession and several prayers from the Liturgy, a special prayer, and the blessing.

The service, which lasted about an hour, appeared to be gratefully received by these wayfarers in the wilderness, and to us it was a thankful occasion, as before our log fire, till night came over us, we awoke the echoes by praise, prayer, and the Word of God.

INDIANS OF SAANICH.

May 22.—We are not prepossessed in favour of the Indians here. They have come and had a wah-wah with us. They belong to the same family as the Indians of Victoria, Nanaimo, and the Lower Fraser.

During the past year the French Missionaries have made considerable exertions in this district, and a large cross has been erected near the village. The influence of the Missionaries is said to have checked intemperance.

EVENING CEREMONY OF SACHEM INDIANS.

At sunset, the Bishop and Mr. Garrett wended their way to the Indian village of Sachem, where, in the morning, they had promised to come and witness their evening ceremony.

On inquiring, when we approached, if the chief had returned, we were told he had not, and a canoe on the distant water was pointed to as that in which he was. We discovered, however, this was false, and were conducted to the chief's house. He was at a meal by the fire. On our entrance he sprang up to his couch of state and there received us. He said he should like to see his tribe educated. On our saying we desired to see their evening ceremony, he gave directions for it to commence.

Mats were laid over the floor, a bell was rung through the village, and the people came in. Each one reverently took his cap off, and all

seated themselves on the mats; some, however, of authority, sitting on the couch with the chief.

On a bell being rung all turned so as to face one way towards the chief, who, on kneeling, was followed in that gesture by all the rest.

The chief's son, a youth of fifteen, read the service in a monotone. It seemed to be the Roman Catholic vesper service. He recited the priest's part, and the people in loud unison took theirs. There was the creed, Ave Maria, confession, and a hymn. They beat their breasts at the confession, and crossed themselves at another part. The bell rang several times. The ceremony lasted about twenty minutes, and much of the service was in their own language. We could not help feeling that if in so short a time these Indians could be schooled to this exercise, there was promise of their docility in receiving our purer faith. We spoke some few simple truths, and took our leave of the chief.

AMERICAN ATTENTION.

We crossed the beautiful arm of the sea which runs inland many miles to a spot where has been erected a saw-mill. We were received by the manager, an American. With true American hospitality and courtesy he insisted on our taking refreshment, which was laid out most comfortably in the log-house where he resided. We afterwards walked over the land, and inspected the works, a short distance from which is a beautiful waterfall. Here some day will be a small town. The manager comes from New York, and does not belong to our Church, yet he expressed himself desirous to have a service whenever a Clergyman could be spared to come.

A MANIAC.

On our way we came past a small cabin. It had no windows, but two or three small holes about two inches square, covered within. We were informed there lived here a maniac, who believed himself Emperor of Russia and Vancouver. Soon after we passed, we heard a stentorian voice, "I am the Emperor of Vancouver, and shall not pardon the offender." On our way back he was at his door; I asked him how he was; he said, "Pretty well." I admired the country he had chosen, and hoped the flight from the world would be beneficial to his health. I told him to take care of his health, because no doubt there were dear relations who cared for him. He said he supposed there were, and that he should take care of himself. He was in the habit of keeping several loaded weapons in his cabin, for which the holes in his dwelling were intended. A little Indian boy attended upon him without fear. He was well educated—respectably connected—had brought on his malady from drink. Poor creature! he was soon after murdered by Indians; and, as is too often the case in colonies, having no friends, this wanderer from his home passed away with but faint exertions being made to find out the guilty murderers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

May 29.—Sailed at night from Victoria, in the *Otter* steamboat, and reached New Westminster next morning, and embarked on board

the *Moody* (river steamboat) for Douglas, which we reached about six o'clock next day. The Revs. Messrs. Garrett and Knipe accompanied me, and we pitched our camp in an unoccupied corner of the garden of the Rev. Mr. Gammage, by a stream of clear and refreshing water.

After supper with the worthy clergyman and his good wife, we had our Evening Service, and retired to rest.

VISIT TO THE DOUGLAS INDIANS.

Several hundred Indians dwell in the vicinity of Douglas. They belong to the Lillooet branch, and speak a different language from the Fraser River tribes. Douglas is fifty miles from Fraser River, and is situated on a lake which communicates with the main stream about fifty miles above Westminster.

The Indians here speak the same tongue as those I visited last year at Lillooet and Bridge River. After breakfast an old chief and his friend came to see me, and I afterwards went and returned the call. At the quay a handsome canoe was waiting to take us to the village. The crew consisted of two bright-eyed and smartly dressed Indian ladies, and two others of the sterner sex.

We were escorted upon landing at the village by a numerous party to a large house, capable of holding 800 people. This was the mansion of "Jim Douglas," the principal chief. About a hundred Indians were present. They laid mats; we took our places, and all sat round. I commenced by telling them who I was, and what I had to deliver to them. Mr. Garrett then addressed them in Chinook, and a woman interpreted. Prayer was offered, and we sang the Doxology. Occasionally there was excitement as they took up, and repeated and discussed, some joyful expression. Before closing all repeated "Jesus Ammah Ensnuquah." ("Jesus the good friend.")

INDIAN PROGRESS.

I visited the house of "Paul," a young Indian with an intelligent wife. There was considerable comfort. A bedstead, a fireplace and chimney, trunks, and the walls were decorated with illustrated newspapers. Prominent in one place was a picture of the Bishop of Montreal in full canonicals!

LOVE OF ORNAMENT.

On the hands of an Indian woman I counted no less than thirty-three rings.

MISSIONARY SERVICE AT DOUGLAS.

At seven we proceeded to the "What Cheer" house, where a goodly number assembled; the minister of the place, a worthy Missionary of the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, the Rev. Mr. Gammage, having first gone round the town ringing a bell.

Our Missionary Service consisted of: 1. A hymn; 2. The Litany; 3. Address from the Bishop pressing chief points of earnest religion; 4. Exposition of Scripture by Mr. Garrett; 5. Hymn; 6. Special prayer; 7. The blessing. The service lasted about an hour and half.

There was present a great mixture of race and character. The service was hearty and animating, and the attention good.

INDIANS PRESENT AT THE WHITE MAN'S SERVICE.

During the day it became known we were to have a service in the evening. The Indians sent a deputation to ask if they might be allowed to come. A considerable number were present. They filled up the remaining space, and stood round the door outside, and listened at the windows.

There was a profound attention on the part of these poor people, though of course they understood but little, if anything. One thing, however, they did understand—they knew we were worshipping the common Father of all. Thus was there a witness for the truth of Christ and duty to God in the midst of them, implanting a lesson of holiness and piety.

VISITING THE PEOPLE OF DOUGLAS.

During the day I called upon most of the inhabitants. There are many nationalities—Italians, Germans, Norwegians, Mexicans, French, Americans, Africans, besides English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian. At our service most of these were represented.

Among curiosities I was taken to the house of a Chinaman to see his wife and infant, a great rarity in this part of the world. The Chinese lady was a sensible woman, and stood upon her feet as nature taught her.

The Chinese are likely to be numerous in this colony. In California there are 50,000. There much discussion has arisen as to allowing them to remain, on the ground of their competition for labour. But a committee of the Legislature has decided that in a pecuniary point of view the Chinese population is of great advantage to the State.

They are said to be very degraded in morals, though the police reports of California do not show their offences against the law to average that of the white population.

SUNDAY AT DOUGLAS.

June 2.—At eleven we had service. There was a good attendance compared with the usual number, which, alas! is very small. A German was zealous in the singing. We had the Holy Communion afterwards for the first time possible. There were but eight in all, including ourselves. One person came a considerable distance for the purpose.

At three we went to the house of the Indian chief. Above 150 were present. Mats were placed for us to stand and sit on in the middle. The chief stood up in front of his people and directed their movements. We instructed them in simple truths. All were dressed in their best, in substantial clothing of European and American manufacture. After we had finished, a party belonging to another chief desired instruction at his own house, and thither one of the clergy went.

At seven we again had service in the town. The steamer was in, and the removal of freight was going on—a constant Sunday employ-

ment here, affording too ready an excuse for non-attendance at Divine service. Indeed, Sunday desecration is the rule in all the towns and mining districts. It is the chief day of business.

Two addresses were delivered by Mr. Garrett and Mr. Knipe, and Indians were present both morning and evening, who hung about the doors and crowded at the windows.

DIFFICULTIES.

It may readily be imagined there are peculiar difficulties in ministering amongst a population so variously composed. Different nationalities, ignorance of our services, education of some in other religious systems, of others in none, want of cordial feeling towards English institutions, identification of the Church of England with aristocracy, royalty, and such like, together with considerable suspicion on the part of many well-intentioned men of the sincerity of any minister of religion, are great hindrances to the work of the Gospel, and call for very faithful patience in dealing with them, as well as for tact and judgment.

Many of these persons, who are so strange to our services, evince notwithstanding good feeling, and are ready to be hospitable and do kindness even when they entirely refuse to entertain the subject of religion.

DOUGLAS TO THE HOT SPRINGS.

Monday, June 3.—Rose at half-past three. Breakfasted with our worthy host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Gammage, and were off in good time.

At one place on the way we found an African desirous of being married to an Indian girl. At the fourteen-mile house, two Frenchmen resided. Close by was an Indian encampment, in which was a sick man, at whose head was a plate of wild strawberries.

We reached the twenty-one mile house after a walk, including stoppages, of eight hours.

Here are hot springs, proceeding from a mass of conglomerate rock. The heat is greater than the hand can bear. It is of the nature, taste, and odour, of Harrowgate water, though somewhat milder. There is a bath, for which a shilling is charged.

INSTRUCTING INDIANS AT THE HOT SPRINGS.

In the evening until dark, Indians surrounded our tent, and eagerly received instruction. I explained elementary Christian truths. The chief had a snake twisted round the handle of his stick, which he used for rubbing wounds and bruises.

THE RIVER LILLOOET.

From Douglas is a good road along the River Lillooet. Waggon, drawn by six mules, convey 8,000 lbs. of flour. The river flows through a gorge of mountains, and is a fine stream, not navigable at this season, owing to the dangerous rapids and the impetuosity of the torrent. It is about 100 to 150 yards wide, with here and there beautiful islands covered with trees in the midst of the channel.

At the twenty-nine miles, the river flows from two lakes, on which we proceeded, on the second by a steamboat, built by American enterprise. These lakes are twenty-five miles long; at the end of Lake Lillooet is Pemberton, a small forwarding place. We now leave the river on our left, or west side, and proceed eastward.

PEMBERTON ROAD.

June 5.—Rose at four. It rained. We waited till eleven; much troubled with mosquitoes, and then started off in the rain. The road is bad, a mere mountain track; but is in course of improvement, with a good waggon-road. I walked on in advance, and found at the half-way house a worthy packer and his friend at a comfortable dinner, of which they invited me to partake, and to which I was but too well inclined. This spot is called Vegetable Hall, from the abundance of those things which the name implies—no small advantage at this early stage of the country.

In about two hours the rest of the party came up, and were glad to find comfortable provision made for them. For after a long and weary walk of many miles, it is no small addition to labour to cut wood, make a fire, and cook a meal. As we passed along, we saw strawberries, gooseberries, wild cherries, and several other kinds of berries, not yet ripe. Roses were in full blossom, and many other flowers; amongst others, some well-known—columbine, heartsease, lupine, mountain-ash, *aquilegia vulgaris*.

INDIAN USEFULNESS.

I have seen lately several instances of the quickness and trustiness of Indians. On board one steamer was an Indian youth, who had worked two years, and was reckoned one of the most efficient of the crew. His wages are 8*l.* a month and board.

In the little steamer, on Lake Lillooet, were two Indian youths, who were the only helps the captain had. They attended to taking in horses, passengers, and freight; managed the fire, handled the ropes, tried the stops of the engine, and sometimes steered. At the half-way house was a young Indian of about eleven years old, who did the waiting in a wonderful way, anticipating every want. The Indian, with due care and just treatment, may become a valuable aid to the white population.

EVENING SERVICE AT LAKE ANDERSON.

June 6.—After camping at the Summit Lake, we descended from the dividing ridge of the Cascade Range, towards Lake Anderson, which we reached about twelve. The scenery is grand and varied; the valley somewhat widens. We encamped at the head of the lake, which stretches far away in a beautiful placid expanse of blue water, from which rise up the precipitous sides of pine-clad, snow-capped mountains. The lake is about eighteen miles long, and winds amongst the mountains, which break into view, in varied and pleasing continuations.

At seven we held service at the house at the head of the lake. Mr. Gammage read the Litany; Mr. Garrett and myself preached from Matt. vi. 20 and 2 Cor. ix. 15. All in the house, and packers and

travellers, attended, amongst them a Mexican—all attentive. There were Indians also present. Indians in this country are everywhere; go where you will, you see Indians. I had been instructing them before the service, and when I pronounced the blessing, and mentioned the word Jesus, an Indian exclaimed aloud, repeating with feeling that Name which is above every name.

INDIANS THRONGING FOR INSTRUCTION.

I had fixed to hold an instruction for our Indians after service with the whites. We were longer than we expected, and the night became cold. They came thronging in, however, and would have stayed in spite of the cold and the darkness. One delicate woman came, who was the wife of Os-pō-lon the chief, Yah-kah-tah her name. She looked ill; she said she was sick, and her child was sick, but when she heard I wanted to see the Indians, she would not on any account stop at home.

OS-PŌ-LON, CHIEF OF THE KO-HO-ALTS.

This chief has had instruction from the French priests, at Kamloops. He gave us an account of the Creation, Adam and Eve, and the temptation; he has had six wives, four are dead; of the two left, he has put away the elder, and retained the younger, Yah-kah-tah. The young wife highly approved of the course taken, and strongly objected to polygamy, as producing all kinds of contention and sorrow. Os-pō-lon has eleven children.

INDIANS REMAINING NEAR THE CAMP ALL DAY.

Indians sat around our camp, and frequently during the day, when we were disengaged, would come and crowd round my tent and be instructed, and when I bid them good bye, wishing for a cessation, they would say, "Oh, we shall not go far, we shall sit close by," and we were never free from them all day. From time to time they brought us ripe strawberries, green gooseberries, wild onions, and salmon.

REQUEST FOR ANOTHER SERVICE.

June 7, Friday.—I received a request to have another service similar to that of last night at the Lake House, to which I gladly assented.

INDIAN SUNDAY DANCE.

Considerable excitement has recently arisen among the Indians in this district, in which a religious element is manifest. They profess to reverence the Great Father, in common with all Indian tribes of America, but they now add the name of Jesus Christ. Part of their ceremonial is vehement dancing. Some have compared this to the dancing of David before the Lord, and have considered it a sign of the exuberant delight of the poor Indian in the discovery of a great Father in heaven.

Os-pō-lon to-day explained that the Indians have had these doings for very long. When he was a small boy he used to dance in the

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same way long before the whites came ; so I conclude it to be a heathen practice which they continue in a somewhat modified application. As they used it for a propitiation of the evil spirits, like the heathen of India, in all probability they do it now with an idea of propitiation, by their own acts, of the Great Father, upon whose name they are told to call more particularly on one day in the week.

A CHIEF GIVING HIS SON FOR INSTRUCTION.

I made inquiry of Os-pō-lon whether Indians would give their sons up for instruction. I had understood there was a difficulty with them. I had no intention of acting in the matter now, not having my institution ready for the reception of boys. Os-pō-lon, however, instantly placed one of his sons at my side. I took this as a very significant sign of his future willingness. When the Indians had gone away, and the shades of night had settled on us, I perceived, crouched at my fire, the boy whom Os-pō-lon had brought. He had taken me at my word, and had left him to be taken away by me in the morning. The old man was much put out on finding I was not prepared for so prompt an acquiescence with my plans.

They came early in the morning to see us embark on the lake, and many came with us.

Yah-kah-tah said, "If you say, Indians are to go away with you, they will all do so."

In noting these incidents of Indian character, it is to make known that Indians will show the same sort of attention to any strangers who come amongst them with any appearance of authority, or whose coming has been announced beforehand ; though I believe they do pay more regard to a minister of God. But after knowing a tribe, and the novelty being gone, there is considerable difference in their proceedings, and they become troublesome. Still there is reality in the amiable points of their character which right training and Christian truth might develop into bright and holy graces.

GATHERING OF TSLAH-OISH INDIANS.

June 8, Saturday.—We traversed, by a steamboat belonging to an English company, the sixteen miles of Anderson Lake. A mile of road connects it with a second lake, of about the same length. At Lake Seton House another steamer was in readiness. Before starting, the Indians of the neighbourhood had gathered together, to the number of one hundred, and one of them, Shah-ah-pe-lah, the medicine-man, made an excited oration. He worked himself up almost to madness. On his right arm was tattooed, or rather pricked with gunpowder, after the manner of seamen, a Crucifixion, very well done. The drops of blood from the wounds were pricked red. We saw afterwards a boy with the same thing on his arm. He was looked upon with veneration. These seem to have been done by some Irishman—so we understood—but whether in connexion with French Roman Catholic missionaries we could not learn. Connected with the excitement now prevailing is the erection of bare poles, on which a flag is hoisted.

Here and there these poles are seen; and the idea is that the Almighty will come to those spots, and bring plenty of food.

There is no effect upon these poor creatures by these things except fear. How truly may it be said they are in bondage to fear.

SETON LAKE—ARRIVAL AT LILLOOET.

Seton Lake is very beautiful. The mountain groups are striking. The length is eighteen miles, the breadth from one to two. Mr. Elwyn, the magistrate, had kindly sent me a horse at the other side; and there, too, the Rev. Mr. Brown was waiting, to accompany me to Lillooet, which we reached by three o'clock. A party of Indians accompanied us, and by-and-by a vast number of the neighbouring tribes came up, and all passed in order and single file to shake hands with me. The operation was a long one. I afterwards addressed them; and then all retired to a short distance, and sat in rows for several hours till darkness came on. The Indians who had come with us stayed the night through, and made their fires near. Till late at night, and again at dawn and onwards, they were shouting their orations with great excitement.

INDIAN GRATITUDE.

Soon after my tent was pitched, an Indian brought me four bundles of soft grass, to put under my bearskin, for my bed. I had spoken to her when last here. She had unburdened her griefs. One weight upon her then was the recent loss of a child. In handing in the grass, she said: "You told me not to cry, and I did not cry." She went away. Some people have said, there is no gratitude in the Indian. This would say the contrary.

INDIANS CALL UPON THE NAME OF JESUS.

Several Indians are loud and exciting speakers. Their action and vehemence partake of fanaticism and madness rather than enthusiasm. Amongst other names frequently uttered is that of Jesus Christ. Last year the name was not heard. It was one of the points I constantly put before them. They knew of the Great Father, but they did not know of Jesus Christ whom He had sent. They generally repeated after me a sentence expressive of the love and work of Christ. Whether this accounts for their knowledge now of that blessed Name I cannot say. I do not learn any teachers have visited them except Indians. These latter have come from the Roman Catholic priests, and may have taught them something, though their pronunciation of the Saviour's name was English rather than French. Any way, I trust a glimmer of light, and a desire for more light, upon that sacred Name has been produced to them. They seem anxiously to ask us to teach them.

SUNDAY AT LILLOOET.

June 9, Sunday.—Divine service at eleven. The Rev. Mr. Brown went through the town, ringing a bell, as his custom is. The bell is also employed in announcing the meals of one of the *restaurants*.

Our service was held in an unfinished store. I preached. The Governor was present; he arrived last night.

In the afternoon, I instructed a class of Indian men and youths, at the head of whom was the chief, Chilhouselets.

Two other services were held. There were miners present, as this is a considerable mining region. A respectable woman spoke to me afterwards, who is from the Isle of Man, and had been confirmed by Bishop Ward.

GATHERING OF INDIANS TO SEE THE GOVERNOR.

Some 600 Indians met from various villages round to see the Governor. He spoke by an interpreter who understood French. He urged their good conduct, obedience to the laws, and their present favourable opportunity for improvement. They were afterwards regaled with bread and treacle, and sat round his camp, in an extensive circle, for many hours, in an attitude of the most profound respect.

EVIL EXAMPLE TO THE INDIANS.

An unhappy influence is at work upon the native race, through the immoral example of the white population. Indian girls and mothers are taken from their homes, and turned off again at will. There is even a considerable traffic in buying and selling Indian women, in which many of the white population take part without shame or concealment.

MISSION SERVICE AT SETON LAKE.

June 13.—This evening, in company with the Reverends Messrs. Brown and Knipe, I rode to the residence of an American gentleman, who is the owner of the steamboat on the lake. His worthy wife had prepared dinner. I was pleased with their kindness and attention. Before and after the meal, they requested a blessing and thanks. The conversation was interesting, and of a religious character and tone. We afterwards had service. During the hymns, all remained seated, which shows how unused all were to our service.

One man was present who had been kicked last year by my horse, and to whom I afterwards sent a "Sacra Privata." He thanked me for the letter, and said he carefully preserved the book. He said the scar of the horseshoe was on his back. May we hope an impression may be lasting upon his heart.

INDIANS MINING FOR GOLD.

June 14.—This afternoon I rode out, accompanied by Mr. Garrett and Mr. Knipe, to Bridge River. Our road lay along the Fraser, northwards, over terraces or flats covered with bunch-grass and a sparse plantation of the *Pinus ponderosa*. The mountains on either side towered over us, as the mighty river foamed and dashed its roaring current below, and fragrant roses and pure white seringas sweetened and charmed our path. The Bridge River enters the Fraser on its right bank, a milky stream. At its junction is a bridge, hence its name. Here, also, is a store kept by a German. We found the place alive with excitement. All around is auriferous land. There were

Chinese, bringing their day's work to the storekeeper, and taking back goods—flour, bacon, &c. There were also many Indians. One Indian was cleaning up the result of his labour. I proposed to take it of him. He went for a pair of scales and weights, and, as readily as a shopman, weighed out the gold, and showed it to be half an ounce. I gave him the value, eight dollars (1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*). The gold is in coarse flakes, or scales. The Indians work with rockers, and gather the gold with quicksilver. This sum was the earning of a single day; yet these "diggings" the white man has discarded as unworthy of attention. There is a vast area of auriferous soil, where, for many years, an industrious population might make an excellent living, but which is not considered worth the trouble of working by those who have had the taste of realizing their 20*l.* a day.

We rode back to our camp in the cool of the evening. The rays of the setting sun cast many and beautiful lights upon the mountain scenery, long after the orb of day had parted from our sight. We met parties of Indians, who stopped to greet us; occasionally, from some distance on the side, they would run in to meet us beforehand. Sometimes youths on horseback would ride with us, or close behind us, for some way. One hopes such acquaintance with these interesting people may ripen into the closer relationship, in days to come, of pastor and Christian flock.

MEETING OF INHABITANTS OF LILLOOET.

This evening, at eight o'clock, a gathering of the people took place. There was a fair attendance. The chairman (the Rev. Mr. Brown) announced that the Governor had sanctioned the change of name from Cayoosh to Lillooet, or rather a return to the latter, which signifying the "Flower of the Waters," he trusted was a good omen for this town. I addressed them upon the subject of the permanent establishment of the town, the policy of the English Government to encourage and develop the colony, and urged the blessings of religion. Mr. Garrett and Mr. Knipe followed, and we concluded with the doxology; and from the way our remarks were received, I conclude good objects in general were furthered, and our chief object at this time especially—namely, the erection of a church.

PREACHING TO INDIANS AT LILLOOET.

Sunday, June 16.—This afternoon, Mr. Garrett and myself found the Indians assembled for instruction. They had formed themselves in one large ring, about three deep. In the centre were placed their blankets, the uppermost of which was a new one, for us to stand on. Their chiefs, or medicine-men, sat together a little forward from the ring. We began by singing a hymn taught them by Mr. Garrett, of which they are fond, "Methigut yawu," &c. I then addressed them, dwelling upon our possession of the Word of God, showing them the Bible, and bringing forward some chief truths. Mr. Garrett then instructed them in the Creed and the Commandments; after which I again spoke, and a hymn concluded the instruction. There was much interest shown. We shook hands with every one; and as we passed

away, they greeted us with a loud, long, and plaintive cry, lifting up their hands to heaven.

A young man followed me, and expressed his great love of God, and his desire to be able to understand the "Book." He had no father nor mother, had no ties of place, and would go anywhere to be instructed. He has a devout appearance, and was pleased to be employed by Mr. Brown to ring the bell for church, and to bring the books away.

HOLY COMMUNION AT LILLOOET.

We had the Holy Communion for the first time in this place to-day. Alas! there is not one communicant in the place. It was a great comfort, however, to unite with the brethren who are going up to Cariboo for the summer.

VISIT TO A MINER.

During a stroll from my camp this evening, I visited, amongst other places, a solitary cabin: in it was a miner. He was a native of Devonshire. He has a family in Cornwall: it is long since he had seen them, and two years since he heard from them. We talked of the strange roving and unsatisfactory life of the miner. He said many men became so used to it, that they preferred it to a more civilized existence.

SERVICE AT REYNOLD'S FARM.

This evening we held service at Mr. Reynold's house. There were present about six, and amongst them an Englishwoman, from the Isle of Man, who spoke with great interest of her confirmation at Peel at the hands of Bishop Ward; her husband is a Spaniard, and gone up the country. She stays here and manages the dairy. She was greatly delighted to talk about the old country, and appeared seriously to appreciate the opportunity of the means of grace. She begged for one of the cards of hymns which we use in our Missionary Service, but which I could not spare. She has a nice boy, about whose education she is anxious.

THE HAT RIVER.

June 19.—Our road lay along lakes. Occasionally there was open land with grass. The road along the first lake was very bad and dangerous. We passed three lakes. This brought us about noon out into the valley of the Hat River, which flows eastward to the Buonaparte. We now passed through a country of extensive flats covered with rich grass and well suited for grazing purposes. After a long day we reached the junction of the Hat and Buonaparte rivers. Here is situated the station of Mr. Maclean, who has some fine cattle and herds of horses.

THE THOMPSON.

After a ride of ten miles we came to the Thompson. A crowd of packed animals were waiting on the other side to cross the ferry. One man was there who has just brought a train of many animals from Sacramento, in California. He had come to the Dallas on the Columbia in about two months, and found food the whole way. We under-

stood that he instantly sold the train for 6,000 dollars, making a very large profit.

The country on either side is of the same character as the Fraser; benches covered with grass. Towards the junction with that river the mountains contract, and feed for animals is scarce. We observed considerable mining going on, chiefly by Chinamen. The stream is sometimes of great width, often 200 yards, of fine clear water, so different from the Fraser.

THE ROAD—A CONSOLATION.

The road is bad and frequently dangerous. We ascended sometimes to a great height on the almost perpendicular side of the mountain, on which a false step would precipitate any one to destruction. To-day we met a man with a pack-train in gloomy mood; he has just been afflicted by the sight of one of his animals rolling over and down the side, dashing from crag to boulder until the mighty torrent below received it on its heaving bosom and hurried it away. To us, about to pass the same road, this information, though useful as a warning, was not very consolatory.

SOLITARY GRAVES.

We have on several occasions passed a roadside grave. To-day and yesterday we noticed such. They were both fenced in and marked by a wooden cross. The graves of this country tell of peril and of hardship. There are no old people and rarely a child. None but the strong and bold make their way hither in the early stage of colonization. Yet these strong and bold men have fallen and bowed down. In one place I visited there were nine graves, and their occupants had all come to an untimely end. So eager is the pursuit of earthly riches—so uncertain is their acquisition—so completely are human hopes cut off. Yet is not this lesson everywhere?

SERVICE AT ENKOUNAI—"WATER FROM THE ROCK"—THE BREAD OF LIFE.

We were camped on a lovely spot. The mountains towered above our heads. The stream brought with it a belt of greenwood, within which our tents were pitched, and through which the shining, foaming, dashing torrent hurried along over vast stones to its confluence with the Thompson.

The day was cool and calm, and all was peace. Hard by, the nest of a small bird like a canary held the watchful thing as she sat in quietude looking for the bursting forth of her tiny offspring. It seemed to say in quietness and confidence shall be your strength. Some short way farther was the remarkable sight of a torrent of water coming forth out of a rock. It reminded us forcibly of the rock in the wilderness from which gushed forth in the hour of need, and followed them afterwards, refreshment to Israel.

We had our morning service, and the mountains echoed with the sound of praise.

In the afternoon another party arrived and pitched their camp close by ours. They were three bakers going up to Cariboo, there to open a bakery for the gathering crowd of miners. They seemed to be

respectable men. One I had met before. The oldest of them, a Canadian, was a Churchman, and had drunk tea with Mr. Crickmer previous to coming away from Yale. He had been brought up a Presbyterian, but had married a wife who was a Churchwoman, and as he could not bear the thought of separating for the public worship of God he went with her to church.

They very gladly joined us in our evening service, and a right hearty one it was as we prayed and sang praises beneath the canopy of heaven. I took for my text, "I am the Bread of Life." Afterwards I visited a village of Indians, and preached to them of their Heavenly Father and of Christ.

I have not passed for many a day a happier Sunday. After our hard travelling we could fully appreciate our "Day of Rest." I trust it was a day of blessing to our souls.

VISIT TO MINERS AT WORK.

We found a very cordial reception from the English miners here, who were evidently much pleased at our having come down, by a most difficult pathway, in which, indeed, I lost two shoes from my horse. Near by was a blacksmith. During the operation of shoeing, I had much talk with miners. Miners seldom get rich, all allowed. Many had fine opportunities, and realized large returns for a time, but seldom retained the results of their labour and good fortune. We discussed this. They thought it was because so many had become reckless. They were away from home-ties and restraints of society, so they gave themselves up to do whatever they were tempted to do; so gambling, drinking, sensual pleasures, soon wasted their substance away. They allowed that every man lived irregularly with Indians. I pointed out that and Sabbath-breaking as two strong reasons why the blessing of God did not rest upon the miners, even in temporal things. None replied, for not one was without sin. The keeper of the store last year expressed great interest in my work. He seemed a respectable young man, and hoped we should have service wherever he was. He has now fallen far away—he shunned us. There was the impudent squaw, of whom he was ashamed, and whom in vain he tried to get away out of our sight: she would not go. An American told me, he met a miner the other day, who said he would not work a claim for eight dollars a day. He instanced this to show how unreasonable and fastidious the miners get, and said that in Ohio, for a situation on the railway, worth that, there were a thousand applicants.

PREACHING TO INDIANS AT YALE.

At three o'clock the Indians were assembled in the chief's house, to the number of above a hundred. They were called together by themselves by the ringing of a bell. The sight was highly picturesque. All were dressed in their best; some in good suits of black cloth, with silk neckcloths, white shirts and rings; others had good cloth trousers, with a scarlet or other bright-coloured shirt, à la Garibaldi, with crimson belt. The ladies were in all stages of attire, from the more humble and simple dress, to the latest fashion—the hair especially, from the

most dismal, dishevelled state, to the neatest plait. All were clothed in articles of foreign manufacture, showing that they had completely left their native modes, and that they were good customers to the shops. Mats were laid before us, and new ones on a raised seat for us.

I began by saying who I was, and what was my desire. We then sang a short hymn, which Mr. Garrett had taught them during the previous two days. I then spoke to them of chief points of religion. A fine youth acted as interpreter where I was not fully understood. We then sang again, when Mr. Garrett addressed them, and we concluded with a hymn. Mr. Garrett also offered a prayer in Chinook. At the close of each of our addresses all uttered a loud cry of approval, and we were occasionally interrupted by some one calling out "Good talk," and pointing reverently upwards towards heaven.

ROAD-MAKING.

Captain Grant and Lieutenant Palmer received us with their usual courteous hospitality. They dine at the same time with the men; so we sat down at their midday meal, and enjoyed a hearty repast. It is interesting to see the wonderful change produced in a country by roads. We witnessed all parts of the operation. There was the tangled, rugged, pathless forest. First, a large tree would obstruct you, and then in working your way you encounter half a dozen more lying in all directions, across, along, over and under it. Vast rocks and fragments of rocks, holes where some great roots of a fallen tree have dwelt, swamps, and all sorts of difficulties hinder movement and impede the sight. The magic wand of skill and industry has passed over the chaotic mass. You see before you a beautiful road, upon which you might canter a coach and four. Above, the light of heaven is diffused, before excluded; beneath, the rocks have been removed, and have formed the substance of a macadamized pathway; the banks have given to the holes and surface a soft covering which would dispense with horseshoes; and the trunks of trees are rolled away into ravines, edge the road, or form the beams of picturesque bridges. Before you the vista is that of an English country road, and you seem to be near some friendly mansion; around, as you pass along, new sights of interest have been opened—magnificent waterfalls, sublime rocks in towering grandeur, glimpses of bright and foaming streams hastening on through winding placid lakes—all such as in Europe civilized man will give much and go far to see.

Such was the pleasure afforded to-day in tracing the progress of the transforming industry of this noble band of British heroes.

DANGERS OF ROAD-MAKING.

A grave by the side of the new road, about seventeen miles on, told its tale of dangers. Part of the work is the felling of gigantic trees. The felling of such a tree had been well nigh concluded. It gave signs of its mighty fall. The men at work instantly retired. It had been laid to fall in one direction, right along the road in the rear. On either side was safety. Some went on one side, one went on the other. This latter, just before the tree came down, was seen to move away, and hasten along the very path into which the tree was to come.

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He seemed to think he was not safe except out of reach of the height of the tree. Alas ! ere he reached a point far enough, down came the mighty thing right upon the axeman, and must have crushed every bone of his skin.

Another poor fellow lies in a precarious state. I visited him. He was the pride of the corps : six feet two, well made, and of great strength. He was the best axeman, and could use a lever no other man could lift. A giant tree had been cut. The axemen retired. The tree fell upon another, which it broke, and poised upon the stump as though doubtful on which side to go. Babbage moved so as to be behind and not on the side. Somehow the tree kicked back twelve feet, and the poor fellow was hit and dashed against a rock. It was thought he was dead : a leg and an arm were broken, with numerous other crushing bruises. His end has been expected. I visited him. He confessed his thankfulness, and spoke of his attendance at the house of God when at home in Devonshire. A novel was at his bedside ; a comrade had been reading that ; poor hard fare when about to die. I visited him a second time before leaving, and spoke a few words to the fine hardy fellows standing about.

Sometimes there is danger from the wind. Many trees always fall. Not long since there was a great scene of alarm. Men saw monster trees falling around, and knew not where to go. All were pale with fright. Some fled to the lake and went out on it. I saw where the camp had been at the time. Great trees had fallen all round, and several into the very camp, but strange to say they had fallen between the tents, with but few inches to spare. When I alluded to this, one man drew attention to a tree close by, some 200 feet long, lying near the house, which had been avoided in the fall.

There are many other dangers from this work. Fragments of rock from blasting, enormous weights to lift, exposure, are some other items.

Had the day been windy, our ride of thirty-five miles through the forest would not have been unattended with danger.

EXCITING VISITORS.

July 5.—Soon after we had sung our evening hymn and retired to our tents, footsteps were heard in the brushwood near ; and there emerged and stood before my tent three men, who in hurried accents asked if we had seen two men who were somewhere about, who were murderers. They said that two men had come up in the steamer yesterday, had gone on in a canoe this morning to Yale, had walked deliberately into the store of Dr. Ffifer and shot him dead. They had then returned to Hope pursued, but escaped by ten minutes, and were supposed to be somewhere about. Parties were out in all directions, and every road was watched. We offered to assist, but they said quite enough at present were in search. It is said the murderers had boasted beforehand what they would do, but no one believed them in earnest. Such deeds of revenge are, alas ! not uncommon in scenes of gold excitement. All passions seem to be more fierce, impulses more strong in such communities than in settled and organized society, though in that there is not exemption from capital crimes.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF CHRIST CHURCH, HOPE.

July 9.—At about half-past twelve a goodly number assembled at the Rev. Mr. Pringle's, and proceeded through the town to the site of the new church. The stone was laid according to the diocesan form by the Bishop, who addressed the assembly. He spoke of the interest and importance of the occasion, whether they met as men, as Christians, or as townspeople. They met to do honour to their God and to invoke His blessing upon the work. They had an example in Ezra iii., when the chastened people of Israel met to lay the foundation of the second temple. It was the house of God they were building, the place not for preaching merely, not for man's opinions, but for prayer and for manifesting the truth. That stone reminded them of the foundation of the Church of Christ—built upon Himself the Rock—upon Him also each individual Christian must build—"other foundation can no man lay."

One day their children would not be content with so humble an edifice, but would proceed to erect a more magnificent temple. They will find that stone, and will know from it that this work was entered upon in faith, and we trust will then have cause to praise God for the manifest blessing vouchsafed to the ministry there.

Let them value those things which are for God's glory and the salvation of men. They were standing now on the edge of the forest. Let their exertions and their example so further the Gospel that the wilderness may become a fruitful field, and the desert blossom as the rose. That rapid torrent which swept by their town was like the sweeping tide of human life fast hastening to the ocean of eternity. Let them remember there was no continuing city, but seek one to come. Let them lay up treasure there; be rich toward God in piety, in holiness, in faith, in love. Ere long the summons must come. Let them be ready and glad to leave these earthly and shifting scenes for the mansion of the blessed in the house of their Father in heaven.

The Rev. Mr. Woods followed, and spoke of the trails through the forest along which houses were erected for the refreshment of the traveller: so churches must be erected for the sustenance of the souls of the many who pass to and fro. He described the effect of rough life upon the mind and heart, and guarded those present from the dangers which beset them. An inscription was placed in a jar within the stone, and afterwards a large party adjourned to the forest, where beneath the shade of wide-spreading maple, and beside the beautiful Coquealla a plentiful repast was enjoyed in old English pic-nic fashion, and not without some holy and thankful thoughts that God had thus carried His Gospel, and was blessing His Church in the far-off western world.

FOREST SOLITUDES.

July 20.—I had this evening a delicious ride along the new road towards Similkameen. I was bound to the camp of the Royal Engineers in readiness for an early service to-morrow (Sunday). The road lay through the recesses of the forest by the picturesque valley of the Nicalone. With the exception of a few Indians, I met no one. There is something solemn in these vast solitudes. Vast I call them

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from the character of all scenery on this great continent. Every object is on a grand scale. There is something peculiarly helpful to devotion when the mind is at all disposed to religious meditation in these solitary abodes of grandeur. I can understand our Lord's habit of going up into a mountain to pray. There is much to remind one it is not a solitude. I felt this to-day. The power and majesty of the Creator were visible in those towering heights. Those giant trees of 200 and 300 feet seemed as ladders between heaven and earth, and one's thoughts swelled in thankfulness to God as one's heart lifted heavenwards. Then there was the constant torrent dashing and rolling through its cavernous bed like thunder, sometimes even discoursing music, and in every variety of sound bringing one back to the busy hum of a populous city. Sometimes it was as the din of arms and the shouts of battle. The waters were as the sound of many voices; then bells in their distant sweetness seemed to fall upon the ear. I could distinguish the merry peal of my own dear old Yarmouth chimes, and in listening and fancying could scarce resist a tear. Farther on it was as the solemn call to prayer of a Sabbath morn, and ever and anon, in the midst of such reverie, like the sportive gambols of an unconscious child in some season of family sorrow, there would dart across my path the funniest and the tiniest squirrel, with his little tail on end in the air, and when one expected he would vanish in fright amongst the bushes, as quickly would he reappear on the other side of a tree, playing bo-peep, and seeming to say, "Catch me if you can." Other tenants of the forest there were, whose presence might not be so amusing, or so innocent.

FOREST FIRES.

As I approached the camp, I perceived an extensive fire on the heights immediately above. These fires rage frequently through vast breadths of the forest, destroying all vegetation, stripping the loftiest trees of foliage, bark, and life, leaving them erect, charred, and dismal, or prostrate on the earth. During the progress of a fire there is continually heard the crash of falling timber like the report of cannon. When clearing is required for the purposes of agriculture, the colonist will sometimes resort to this burning process. It is, however, dangerous, for if a high wind springs up in an unfavourable direction it may carry desolation into localities where buildings and fences have been erected.

Some few years ago New Brunswick was visited by such a conflagration, which destroyed homesteads, villages, and even towns, with the life of man and beast. The fire to-night near the camp was watched with some attention. A change in the wind might require the whole encampment to move, lest it be destroyed.

A MINER AND THE BIBLE.

In walking in to the evening service at Hope I overtook a miner, and entered into conversation with him. He had been working upon the new road, and was about to go to the Okanagan mines. He had been some years in California; but his tongue told strongly of his native land. He was a Highlander, from Inverness-shire. We spoke of the

frequent recklessness of the miner, and the desecration of Sunday. He spoke with regret of his own life. He should be sorry for his friends in Scotland to know of many things that happen here. He mentioned a loss he lamented : he had brought out with him two Bibles—an English one, and another in his own mother Gaelic. Being on an occasion desirous to lighten his baggage as much as possible, he left them behind and never saw them more. He had never ceased to regret that loss. He had been thinking he should try and get one at Hope before he went away. "Where do you think, sir, I can get one here?" I mentioned the name of the Missionary of the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*. "Pray, sir, who is he?" "The clergyman of Hope." "Where does he live?" We had now arrived close by the parsonage. I pointed to it. I proposed he should at once^a ast upon his good resolution, and procure a Bible. "Well, sir, but I am not fit to go in there, dressed as I am." "Shall I go in for you?" "Thank you, sir." I brought him out a small strap Bible, and presented it to him. "Oh, sir, I am greatly thankful for this. I shall write in it who gave it me and value it highly." "Now, my friend, you and I may never meet again in this world. Here is a Book which will help to happiness here and hereafter. Use it well, and not only profit from it yourself, but try and help your fellow-men." "Sir, I will try ; but I have a deal to mend in myself before I can expect to be any good to others." We shook hands, and parted.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

July 28, Sunday.—Preached morning and evening at Trinity Church ; afternoon at the military village. There is an evident improvement in the order and attentiveness of the congregation at Trinity. Notwithstanding many are absent from the place, there was a fair congregation. The responses were audible ; the singing was general and hearty.

In noting the steady improvement, I have been struck with the manifest influence of our service upon some who have been long wanderers from home and home blessings. These who, but for these opportunities of grace, would have sunk lower and lower, have been renewed to even greater devotion than they knew in the land of their birth. I have several instances before my mind, where men have not only been regular attendants upon Divine worship, but have become communicants. I praise God for this.

VISIT TO AN INDIAN IN GAOL.

I heard that an Indian, who had been two years in gaol, was dying of consumption. I went to see him. He was from the Fountain Indians, whom I have visited—a relative of the Chief Chilhooselts. The poor youth was pleased to hear words in his own language. His emaciated cheek glowed and his sunken eye brightened as I told him of his Heavenly Father and Jesus.

His crime had been an attempt to murder a white man in revenge for the death of his brother at the hand of some white man. It is a

point of honour with Indians to avenge the death of a relative. Were he to decline this duty, he would be despised and scouted by his tribe. Hence the noblest spirits, and those most obedient to duty, are the most forward. He believed he was doing a pious act, following the custom of his fathers, obeying the teaching of his elders, when he went forth to get blood for blood. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life, under the English law, of which he was ignorant before. The punishment was severe, yet perhaps defensible on the ground of necessity, to check the dangerous practice of the Indians in seeking any life of the race from which a death amongst them has occurred, without discriminating the actual murderer.

INDIAN MISSION AT VICTORIA.

The Rev. A. C. Garrett has been constantly occupied with this mission on the Indian Reserve. There is a daily school at which youths and children of various tribes and languages attend. Considerable progress has been made in mechanical acquirements, such as writing and needlework, while the head and the heart have not yielded, as yet, much return. The language has to be acquired before any results can reasonably be looked for.

MEETING OF INDIAN CHIEFS AT THE VICTORIA MISSION.

October 24.—For several days there has been a great gathering of Indians from the neighbouring country of the Cowitchen family ; of Songees, Clallums, Skagets, Schohomish, Nellicats, Nannimos, Saanich, Soke, Cowitchens, &c. I thought it a good opportunity to see the chiefs, so I gave them a feast of rice, treacle, and buns. They assembled with painted faces. I addressed them, as did Mr. Garrett, Mr. Cridge, the Archdeacon, and Dr. Tohme. We spoke of our friendly regard, and of the advantages of European civilization, of Christianity, the Bible, and eternity, and exhorted them to desire education for their children, which we hoped to give them.

The assembly at this time of several thousands is for the purpose of a distribution of gifts, principally blankets, amongst themselves. The most liberal receive the greatest honours, and for the office of a chief such expenditure is absolutely necessary. Probably 1,000*l.* worth of goods would be distributed. There is much vanity and pride mixed up with all this, but it is productive of good feeling, and promotes, in some degree, an abatement of bitterness and violence.

MISSIONARY MEETING IN VICTORIA.

November 25.—A meeting, very fully attended by the inhabitants of Victoria, was held in the Lyceum Theatre, in support of the missionary operations of the Church of England.

The following resolutions were passed :—

1. "That the Chinese who are coming in large numbers to our shores claim our sympathy and efforts for their spiritual amelioration ; the history of Missions amongst them proving that they are capable of being influenced by Christian truth."

2. "That the success which has attended missionary efforts among the Indians proves them to possess considerable capacity for the appreciation of Christianity."
3. "That the difficulties which occur to the missionary work among the Indians are only additional incentives for the zeal of a Christian people in promoting that work."

The interest shown by those on the spot is an encouragement of the arduous work. There are two Missionary Stations in Vancouver, at Victoria, and Nanaimo. The *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* contributes the entire services of the Missionary in the latter, and partially in the former case. The Columbia Mission Fund, having founded the two Missions, continues to supply part of the Missionary's salary, that of the Catechist, and other expenses.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Although slow, there has been substantial progress in the settlement of both Vancouver and Columbia during the past year. The two chief routes of the upper country have been greatly improved, and now two other important lines are being opened. There is considerable inducement for the agriculturist to settle in British Columbia, where he would find large returns. The auriferous character of the country having been well ascertained, and many, who at the beginning of the year had nothing, being now in affluence, the attraction has begun to tell, and a large immigration has commenced. Victoria has almost *doubled* in size during the last two years, and the same may be said of New Westminster.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

In Victoria and New Westminster the results are satisfactory, when the state of things incidental to a gold colony is considered. The congregations are good, and the services earnest and impressive. In Victoria, missions have been held in public boarding-houses and *restaurants*, and many spoken to and interested who might not otherwise be reached.

The two Collegiate Schools, during the year, have afforded instruction to above eighty children, though, in consequence of the withdrawal of Jewish boys to a secular school, there are fewer in attendance now (April, 1862). Churches have been built in Hope, Douglas, and Lillooet, and several more are approaching completion. In Columbia, excepting one or two places, the attendance at services has been very small. Sunday is the chief day of business, and no regard is paid to it by the people generally—all stores being open the entire day. Immorality unhappily is wide-spread, and the poor Indian women are used as slaves, and turned off at will.

I have been able to supply all the lower towns, except Lytton, where, and at other places, occasional service has been held. The now famous mining region of Cariboo was provided for during the season by the valued labours of two of my clergy; so that we have been enabled, in various directions, to hold forth the lamp of truth, and to offer to our fellow-men the opportunities of grace.

PROSPECTS AND WANTS.

The advantages offered in this country, by mineral and agricultural wealth, will henceforth attract an increasing population, drawn probably at first mostly from America.

New towns will spring up, and wide districts of rural land will receive an industrious population. Commerce will extend, and ere long a road to the Atlantic, by British territory, must be adopted.

We must be ready not only to maintain our present work, but to occupy the new fields from the first.

A College must be established for sound, useful, and religious learning. The Female Institution must be erected, the building now used being rented for 100*l.* a year.

Indian institutions are required at several points, where youth may be trained in religion and industry, apart from the evil contamination of the tribe.

Many Missionary Stations should be at once occupied amongst the Indian tribes.

For all this great, interesting, and difficult work, of laying a good foundation in these new colonies, we need a large supply of true-hearted men, ready to spend and be spent for Christ's sake, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, able to sustain hardship with patience and self-denial, loving and fervent, and constant.

Two of our brethren have retired, one from ill health; another has applied for leave to go. Urgent is the call upon all our friends, to labour with us in prayers to the great and blessed head of the Church, that He may raise up and send forth labourers into His harvest.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE ARCHDEACON OF COLUMBIA.

Arrival of the Archdeacon, and his Account of the Mission—Condition and Prospects of the Mission—Visit to the Indian Mission—Churches in Victoria—Sunday Schools—Visit to New Westminster—Consecration of Church at Hope—Collegiate Schools.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE MISSION.

26th August, 1861.—Arrived at Esquimaux about eleven A.M., the vessel having been in imminent danger during the night. The captain, not being able to sleep, went on deck about two in the morning, and to his horror saw through the darkness the black land of Cape Flattery within a hundred yards of the steamer's bows. The order "Stop her!" was given with a voice of thunder, and by God's mercy we escaped. Had the captain been five minutes later, all on board might have perished. Ours has been a long and tedious voyage, but we have much cause to be thankful for many and marked mercies.

The scenery as we passed up the Straits of Fuca was very grand. The high land of Washington Territory on the one side, and the thickly wooded shores of Vancouver Island on the other; the latter backed by a ridge of mountains which runs irregularly and loftily up

the centre of the island. For some time the entrance to the harbour was unperceived—indeed, so narrow is it that a vessel might easily pass it unobserved. Presently the lighthouse was approached, and suddenly we glided through a narrow opening into one of the finest harbours in the world, destined to be, I doubt not, the head-quarters of our navy in the Pacific. After a short delay, a light roomy waggon received our large party, and carried us over three miles of moderately good road to the capital of the island.

The position of Victoria is very striking, and its size very much larger than I expected. The Bishop and his chaplain, Mr. Dundas, met us as we neared the town. I was glad to see his lordship looking so well, and in high spirits after his two years of hard work. The two churches, Christ's Church and St. John's, were pointed out to me—the former remarkable for its noble site, the latter for its commanding size. As we entered the town I felt rejoiced indeed that we had all been spared to settle once again under England's flag, and enjoy the services of England's Church. We have received great kindnesses from the Americans; they are a generous people; but no truer liberty is to be found on this earth than that possessed by an English Churchman on English soil.

VISIT TO THE INDIAN MISSION.

Sunday, Sept. 8.—Visited the Indian Mission School, an octagon building on the opposite side of the harbour. A bridge connects the town with the Indian reserve. As we crossed it, I was struck with the respectable appearance of some of the young men. As the price of labour is very high, an Indian boy of any shrewdness can earn from 10s. to 15s. a week, and his food. This money is spent chiefly in dress; and being very imitative, the lad, beginning with an English cap and gold band, ends with a dress as neat and orderly as that of the Sunday attire of a mechanic at home. I found the school well attended, and the children of both sexes very attentive. Mr. Garrett, the clergyman in charge of the Mission, questioned them; but being ignorant of the Chinook, I could not judge of the answers given. Some ladies, a gentleman, and a catechist, were engaged with classes containing old and young. The poor creatures were arranged according to tribes, and it was truly delightful to witness the exertions being made to benefit them. The great drawback to missionary work at this station is the nearness of the town. Heathen vices are intensified by the evil influence of wicked Christians, by whom drunkenness and disease have been introduced to a terrible extent. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the labours of Mr. Garrett and his supporters have evidently been largely blessed. As we returned, one Indian was heard reproving another for being riotous and using bad language.

CHURCHES IN VICTORIA.

Attended Christ Church in the morning, and St. John's in the evening. In England there are generally more women worshipping than men; here women are few indeed. This is very striking to a new comer. The congregations were, for a young colony, large, and espe-

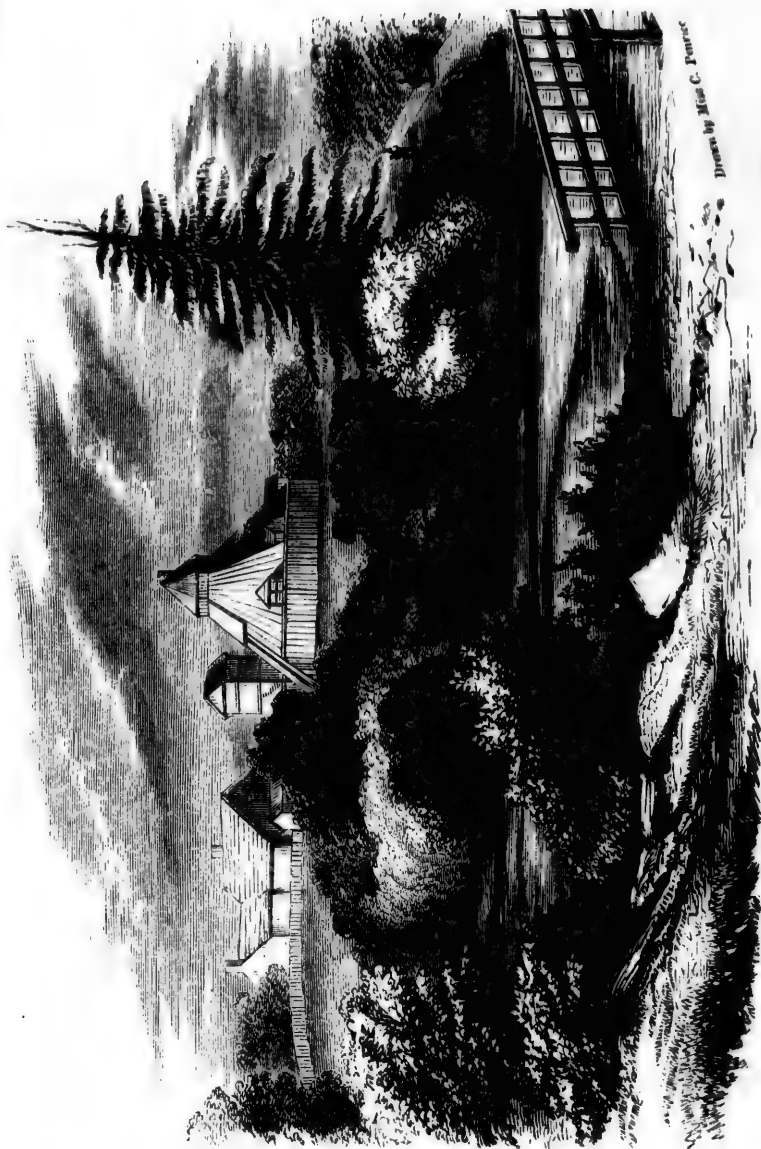
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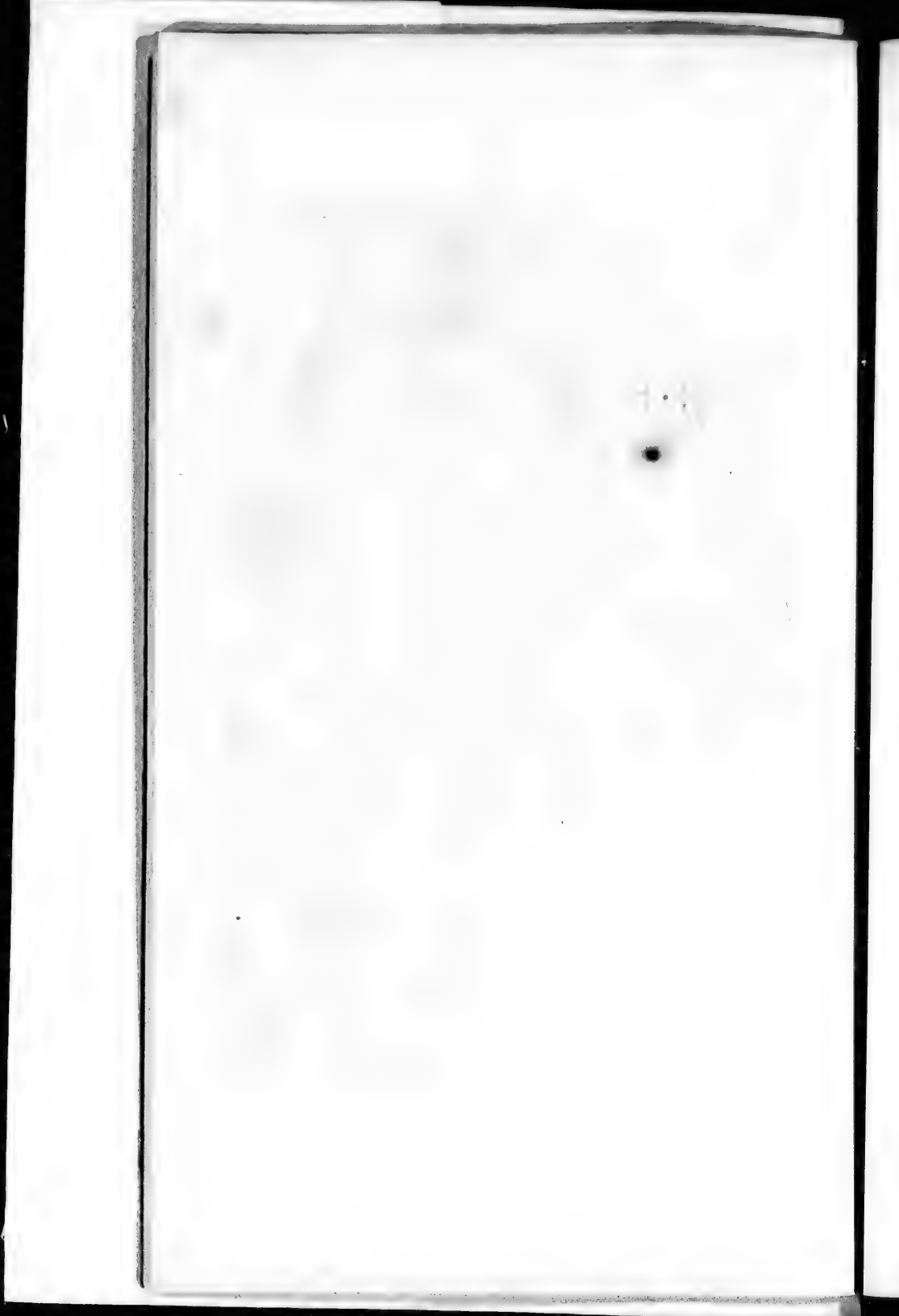
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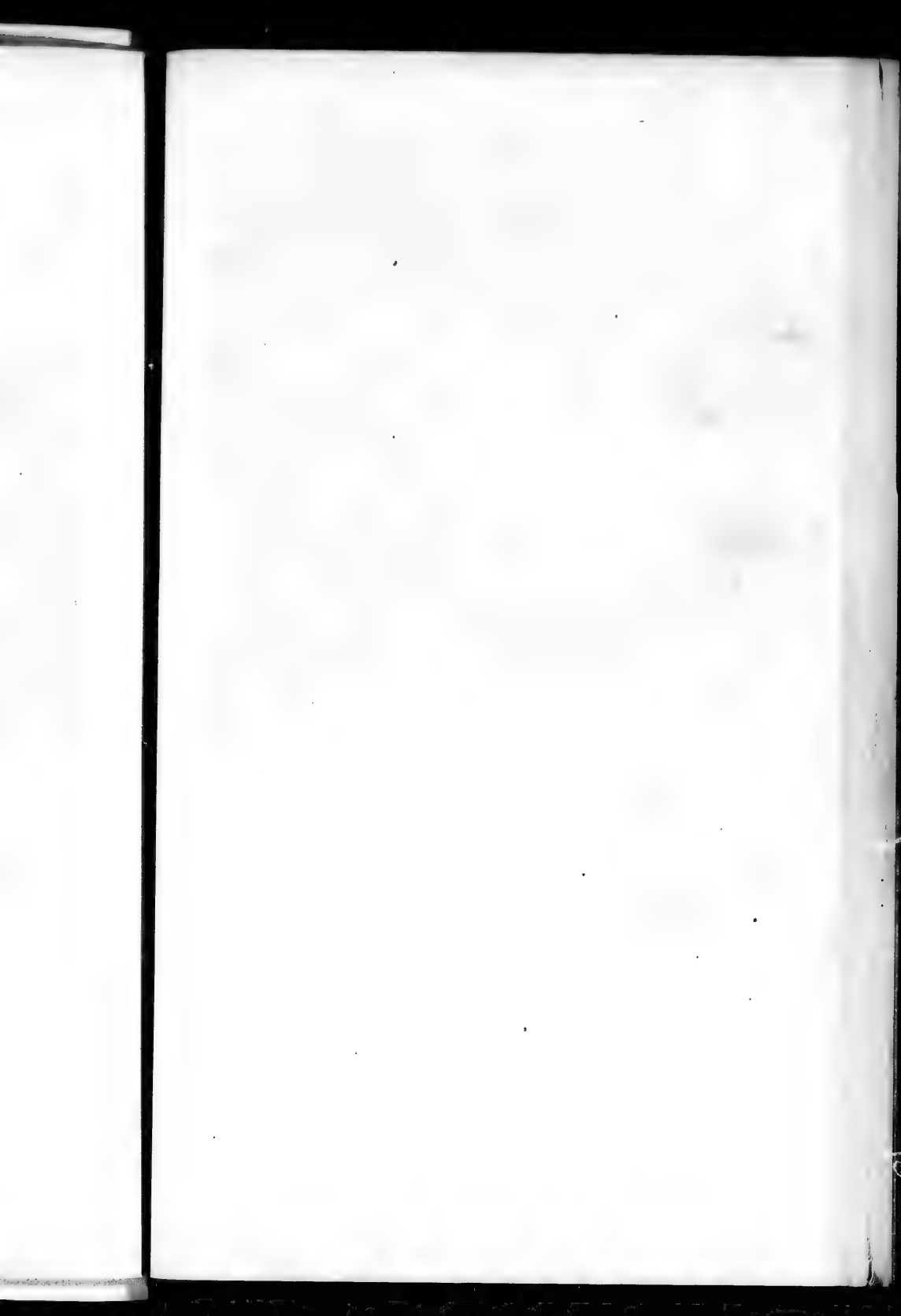
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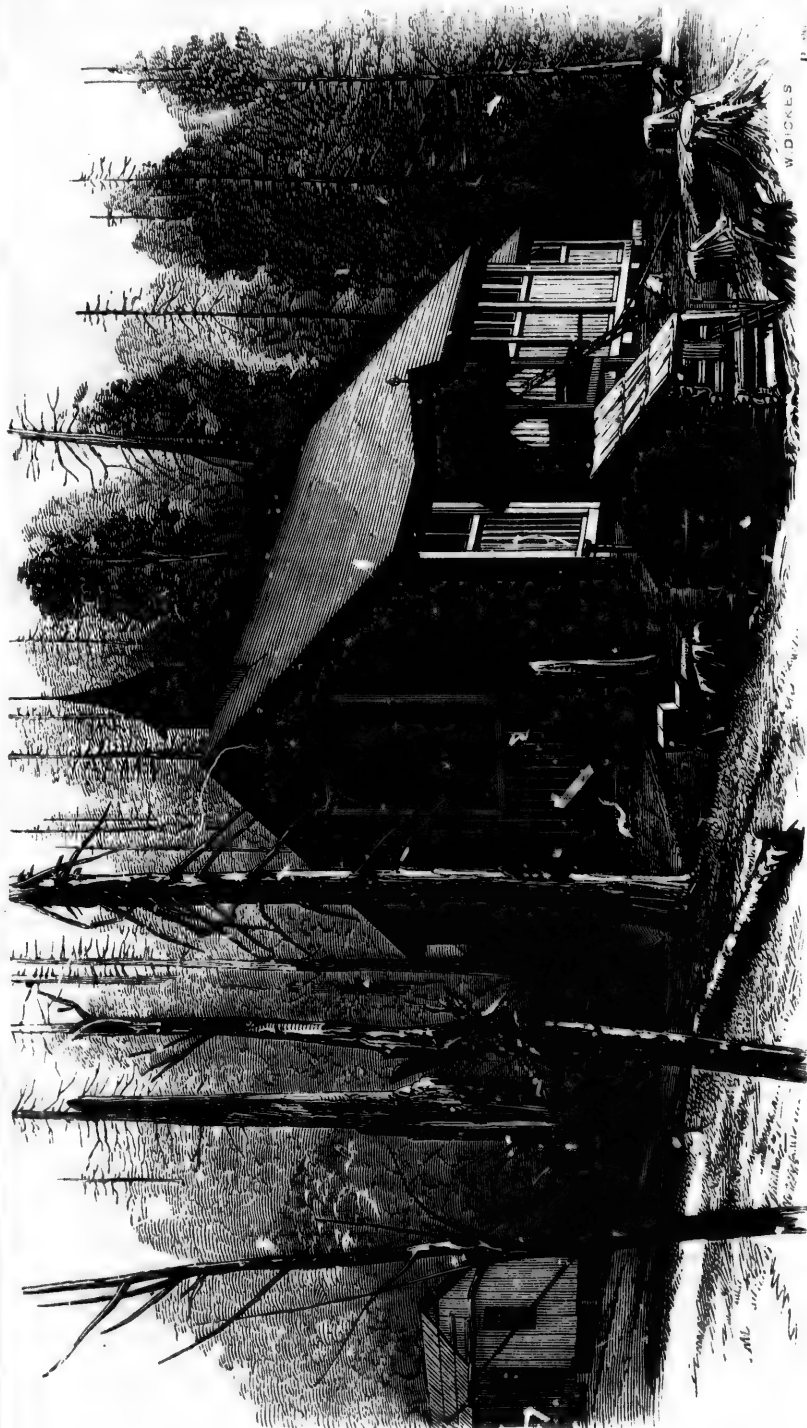


INDIAN MISSION AT VICTORIA.

Drawn by Miss C. F. Foster







CHURCH AND CLERGYMAN'S LOG HUT AT NEW WESTMINSTER

W. DICKS

cially so when it is considered that fully nine-tenths of our population are unmarried. Christ Church, a plain structure, occupies a commanding position, and as it is built of wood, will, we trust, in due time, give place to a noble cathedral. The worship was very real. All responded heartily, and joined well in the singing.

St. John's, an iron structure, brought out by the Bishop, has proved a great blessing to the colony. Its appearance is much more ecclesiastical than that of Christ Church, and having an excellent organ and a well-trained choir, the chanting was quite delightful. When I looked round upon the worshippers, and considered that upon them depended largely the future prosperity of these colonies, I could not but be thankful for the vast mercies with which God has already blessed His Church in these far-off lands. The happy state of the two churches in Victoria is another proof among many how important it is that missionary clergy should not only be soul-loving men, but also men of talent and energy.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

September 15.—Visited Christ Church Sunday-school. It is held in the Collegiate schoolroom, which is conveniently near the church. The attendance was larger than I expected to find it. As a new comer I was not aware that many married families in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company have lived in the colony for years. Much credit is due to Mr. Cridge, the rector of Christ Church, for all he has done in Victoria. He is the father of the Church in the colony, and possesses the respect of all for his faithfulness, especially in the care of the young. As so much depends upon the Christian training of these children, the flourishing Sunday-schools of the two parishes will, I am sure, greatly encourage the friends of the Mission at home in their labour of love.

VISIT TO NEW WESTMINSTER.

October 9.—Proceeded to New Westminster on board the *Otter*. The day bright and clear. Distance from Victoria about seventy miles. The passage could be made easily by a swift steamer in five hours; we were nine. The scenery, as you thread the several islands, is very much that of Scotland. It is difficult to realize that you are not steaming upon a lake, so smooth is the water, and all so seemingly land locked. In the distance was seen the ever beautiful, though ever varying Mount Baker, capped with its eternal snow. The entrance to the Fraser is very grand. It is commonly thought in England that the navigation of the mouth of the river is intricate and dangerous. It is quite the reverse. The passage is narrow, but can be made with ease at all seasons of the year, provided ordinary care be taken. Even admitting danger, it would be entirely avoided by means of a steam tug.

As we reached the wharf about six o'clock, there was little to be seen in the dusk but dark-looking buildings, backed by a still darker-looking forest. The Colonial Hotel received me with a glowing fire, and well-supplied table. It is quite surprising how well these establishments are managed out here. My board and lodging were, I should

say, better than at many town hotels in England, and the prices very moderate.

Feb. 6. November 8th.—Rose early and visited the church. The site of New Westminster is noble indeed, and the plan of the city, as designed by Colonel Moody, R.E., is spoken of as a great success. Considering that three years ago New Westminster was a forest, its progress has been something incredible. Already it has the appearance of a large town, and having the advantage of the waters of the giant Fraser, one feels that it must in time become a wealthy city. The church, designed by Captain Lempriere, R.E., has architectural beauties beyond anything I have yet seen in these colonies, and they are the more striking as the building occupies a central and commanding position. The internal arrangements are all good—everything simple, substantial, comfortable, decent and in order. With the assistance of the Royal Engineers, Mr. Sheepshanks, the rector, has an excellent choir, and I am told he has that which is much more important, a large and earnest congregation.

The military settlement is situated about a mile from New Westminster. I found only a few men under one officer; the main body is up the country making roads to the interior. The thoroughly English character of the capital of British Columbia is attributed largely to the influence of this small body of troops. The officers are spoken of in the highest terms, and those under them as noble specimens of intelligence, manliness, and Christian bearing. The view from the settlement cannot be surpassed. It commands two splendid reaches of the Fraser.

CONSECRATION OF CHURCH AT HOPE.

November 7.—Accompanied the Bishop to Hope, for the consecration of the new church. As you ascend the Fraser the scenery becomes charming. Dark mountains hang gloomily over the rushing stream, their sides far up thickly studded with trees. Pines of various kinds, curled maple, juniper, birch, and poplar, are mingled together—the pine ever the most abundant. At this season the autumn tints, although fast disappearing, add largely to the beauty of every turn of the river. We touched at Fort Langley, anchored for the night at the mouth of Harrison River, and reached Hope about noon.

November 8.—Hope is for all practical purposes the head of navigation, and must therefore become an important place. At present its population is small for want of roads to the interior of the country, but soon a way will be opened to Kamloops, when the prosperity of Hope will commence. The site of the town is most picturesque. As I looked from the window of the parsonage, I could easily have fancied myself in the heart of Switzerland, had not my eye fallen upon the camp of the Royal Engineers, of whom a few were in British uniform. All preliminaries having been arranged, we proceeded without delay to the church, a neat wooden structure, ecclesiastical in character, externally and internally. The houses and stores are all after the American fashion; but the church gave the place an English look. It was a cheering sound to hear the much-respected magistrate, Mr. O'Reilly,

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reading the petition for consecration. Highly as I value the daring of the British soldier, the solemn request made this day at the door of Hope Church assured me for the colony a protection far beyond that of the most daring earthly arm. The Rev. W. B. Crickmer, Missionary from Yale, presided at the harmonium, and led the choir, which was formed chiefly of soldiers. The Rev. J. Sheepshanks, rector of New Westminster, read the Lessons, the Prayers being read by the Rev. A. D. Pringle, the incumbent of Hope. I preached a short sermon as applicable as I could make it to the circumstances of the place and day, and the Bishop consecrated. At all these new stations communicants are few. They have to be made by the steady perseverance of God's ministers, who have cause indeed to walk by faith, and not by sight. The church was well filled, and my prayer went forth to God, that He would in mercy bless the labours of His Church in this rising colony, and give to the people of Hope a teachable spirit to learn the things belonging to their peace, and to value highly their house of prayer.

It must be a large return to those at home who have aided the Columbia Mission to know that *there is not a single town or station on British Columbia or Vancouver Island which has not its clergyman.* Many have churches and parsonage-houses; some have schools; and at this moment there are two churches ready for consecration, and three others will be finished before the summer of 1862.

Nothing struck me more on my arrival than the wisdom with which the Bishop has organized his diocese. His object is always to anticipate the future by laying a good foundation early. The population of these colonies is not large, but it is widely scattered and fast increasing. It is only by guiding it aright in these early days that a blessing can be hoped for in days to come. During the ensuing spring thousands will flock into British Columbia. The Bishop and three or four of his clergy will make a missionary tour in Cariboo during the summer, but the work will be more than they can possibly do. The great blessings which God has, in mercy, already bestowed upon this diocese will, I am sure, lead many at home to lift up the hands of the Bishop, in his holy exertions for the infant Church in these colonies.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS.

December 16—Attended the *viva voce* examination of the boys of the Collegiate School. The Principal, the Rev. C. T. Woods, closely tested the ability and diligence of his scholars by a variety of questions well calculated to draw out any knowledge they had acquired. In history, geography, geometry, arithmetic, algebra and popular astronomy the answers given were on the whole, excellent. The older boys evidenced that they had suffered from the irregularity attendant upon a wandering life. Mr. Woods said that while he could wish his older boys had not suffered so much from the breaks so constantly made in their education, he had the highest expectations from his younger boys, and could give the school altogether a good name for diligence. I was particularly pleased with the English bearing of the school. The Principal has evidently inspired his pupils with a deep respect for

his office, and while he is notorious for great decision of character, his rule is one of love. If we can only lead the young to a spirit of reverence so that they shall see God in their master at school, in their parents at home, and in their minister at church, I shall have no fear for the prosperity of these colonies.

FROM THE REV. C. KNIPE—CARIBOO MINES.

KEITHLEY'S CREEK, CARIBOO, *July 23d, 1861.*

MY DEAR LORD,—You would probably like to know how we have succeeded in our journey and work thus far. The evening of the day you left me at the Pavilion, Mr. Brown arrived, and we started together next morning, reaching Leon's the same evening. We found there several miners on their way down; but circumstances forbade our having a service. I instructed a few Indians, and found one of them (who had formerly worked for Mr. Brown, at Lillooet) very intelligent and attentive. Leaving, next day, we camped in succession at Dead Man's Creek and Canoe Creek, reaching a farm by Alkali Lake, on Saturday night. We passed Sunday there, and held a service consisting of prayers, hymns, and sermon. Next day we came to William's Lake, where we were hospitably entertained by the Commissioner, whose name and face had been well known to me at Oxford. We had intended to leave almost immediately for the Forks of Quesnelle; but Mr. Nind wishing much for a Sunday, I stayed, Mr. Brown going on. I had service, and afterwards addressed an Indian camp. These Indians have been much spoiled by white men, and the high wages (5*l.* for two or three days' work) given for packing. They are the laziest and least inquiring I have yet seen. On Tuesday I left for the Forks, where Brown and I have done as well as we could expect. Probably the novelty of a religious service produced larger congregations than we can look forward to continuously. On Sunday, July 7th, we had twenty-four in the morning and forty in the evening, the second service being in the open air. On the following Friday I started for Keithley's Creek, about twenty-three miles, arriving the same day. Here I have had a regular introduction to mining life and mining society. My first Sunday, July 14th, I held two services: the first at two o'clock in a store, with the usual prayers, taken from the Prayer-Book, hymns, and sermon; the second at half-past seven. On the 21st I held two similar services, my congregation in the evening being double that of the previous Sunday. I hope to be at Antler Creek either this week or next, where there is a large number of men, and as I hear a town as large as Lillooet. Keithley's Creek, where I am at present, has a stream about thirty feet wide, and runs from the mountains into a small lake, through which the north arm of the Quesnelle flows. Men are at work up the Creek, six or seven miles, drying the bed of the stream by means of flumes, and working on a large scale. Sunday is the day of trade when they come down to the stores. Besides Keithley's there are two other Creeks, Harvey's Creek and Goose Creek, on the other side of the lake, upon which a few companies of men are working. There are a few Indians here from Fort Alexander. I have addressed them once, and instructed individuals at other times.

Among my new acquaintances, I have met with a very worthy friend in a Canadian trapper, who was much moved in hearing again the Liturgy he so much loved. Two or three Frenchmen are also constant attendants; one of them, while returning me the hymn-card on Sunday evening last, accompanied it by the donation of a five-franc piece. With regard to Indians, there appear to be none residing in this part of the country. Those I meet with are a few engaged in packing, and these never stay for more than a few days.

Here is a fact for Mr. Garrett. In teaching a Fort Alexander Indian, I

quoted some of "Mitlité Yawah," the Chinook hymn. He recognised it, and said he had learnt it from some friends at Lillooet. I daresay by this time it is as well known at Alexander as at Lillooet and Douglas.

With regard to the future, I think it probable that instead of returning to Quesnelle, I shall stay longer at Antler than your Lordship directed, as that is the more important place. There are now several Creeks struck beyond (William's, White Grouse, and two others nameless), but these are within reach of Antler, and the miners go back there for supplies.

It is the general opinion that 500 men will winter in the country, and that from 200 to 400 of these will stay at the Forks. During the winter months men would be more settled, and an influence might gradually be established. A Missionary would absolutely need Bibles, Prayer-Books, and hymn-books, or cards in good number. As far as means go, this provision would be likely to make all the difference between success and failure. There is no rival literature up here, so in their idle hours during Sunday, or when sick, or out of work, men would read in self-defence. I believe 1 cwt. of books might be conveyed from Victoria to the Forks for 7*l.* or 8*l.*, if not less. With kindest regards to Mr. Garrett and Mr. Dundas,

Believe me, my Lord,

Yours, very faithfully and sincerely,

C. KNIFE.

P.S. *August 5th.*—I hope to be able to send this to-morrow, so take the opportunity of adding something further.

I am now at Antler, having come with Mr. Brown the week before last. The station upon this Creek forms by far the busiest and most lively town in this part of the colony, having as many as 150 constant inhabitants, and at least 300 during Sunday, most of whom are in the street. On July the 28th we had two services; about forty attended each time. Yesterday I had about the same attendance, Mr. Brown having gone out to the neighbouring creeks of White Grouse and William's, at each of which he held a service. Mr. Brown starts on his way down to-morrow, and will probably have one Sunday at the Forks of Quesnelle before his return to Lillooet.

We have been very well received at Antler, and here as everywhere find a remnant of men glad of the opportunity to attend public worship. Many of these companies holding the richest claims are respectable men, and have shown us kindness and attention. Commissioner Nind is here at present. Our tent is pitched near his, and we have a common mess, so that we have no lack of good company. At the same time we get rather too much of the noise of angry litigants, as Mr. Nind's whole time is occupied in trying cases of disputed claims. I lately met a very intelligent young Indian, the most civilized specimen I have yet seen. He is about fifteen years old, has lived at Victoria for some time—his Indian name is Calchcö-wáh, and his English, Charley. He belongs to a small northern tribe of which I have never before heard—the Dungāsh. He tells me that he was generally occupied with his work, but that he knew Mr. Garrett, and had sometimes attended his Mission school.

No one seems to know when the season will end here, as the Creek was not discovered this time last year. The great elevation will probably bring the cold upon us soon. Two nights during my present stay we have had ice half an inch thick, and in one or two spots last winter's snow is still remaining. Men will probably begin to move down by the end of September, but at Keithley's and the Forks they can work a month or two later.

C. K.

SUNDAY AT THE MINES.

A Cariboo correspondent, who signs himself "Observer," in a letter dated from Antler Creek, August 5th, writes as follows :—

"On the 26th of July two clergymen of the Church of England came here. Public gambling goes on as usual. The clergymen preached on Sunday in a shake house, with a gambling house on each side, and gambling going on during the service."

STATE AID TO THE CHURCH—THE BISHOP'S LETTER.

The Governor, feeling the importance of religious influence, offered public assistance to that body of Christians which should first erect a place of worship at any station ; while highly valuing the object of his Excellency, the Bishop thought right to decline all State aid, for reasons set forth in the following letter to the members of two Church Committees.

A public meeting was held at Douglas, British Columbia, on Wednesday, August 7th, the Rev. J. Gammage in the chair, when the following resolution was passed :—

"Considering the principle involved in seeking, making and accepting this Grant is opposed to the wishes of a large portion of the inhabitants of the Colony, and that his Lordship the Bishop regards it unfavourably, the Grant be declined."

COPY OF THE BISHOP'S LETTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, *July 31st, 1861.*

GENTLEMEN,—I understand grants have been made from the public revenue towards the churches you are building in Douglas and Lillooet.

In what I am about to say, I expose myself to the charge of undue interference since these grants were made, not to me, but to yourselves and your rising towns in aid of your own laudable exertions.

I am sure the executive has been moved by the highest motives, and a desire to see truth and religion flourish in our land.

I feel, therefore, a great responsibility when I ask you to endeavour to carry on your good work without these grants.

My reasons are :—

1. Although given on the fair principle of assisting the first efforts only of a place to build a church, without regard to the denomination, there is the certainty of a misconstruction, and of the charge of favouritism, causing jealousies and ill-feeling, such as on behalf of the Church of England, which happens in these cases to be "first in the field," I am by all means desirous of preventing.
2. Grants if made at all cannot stop at this point, but must be extended further, and every section of the tax-paying public will have the right to demand a portion of the public money on exactly equal terms, whether for the advancement of truth or error—a result in my opinion embarrassing to a government and not conducive to the glory of God.
3. There exists a wide-spread and deeply rooted objection in the community against such grants; a feeling shared, I believe, almost universally by the Clergy of the Church of England of this Colony.

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4. The system has been tried in other British possessions, and has either been abandoned as unsuccessful, or is the cause of much irritation and contention, such as we would gladly avoid here.

Should you deem it right to act upon my suggestion and decline all State aid, I am ready, towards the additional burden which must fall upon you, to increase the sum I have already promised from funds at my disposal, and sincerely trust the good work will still go on.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your faithful friend and Servant,

G. COLUMBIA.

To the Members of the Church Committees
at Douglas and Lillooet.

STATIONS OF THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF COLUMBIA, 1862.

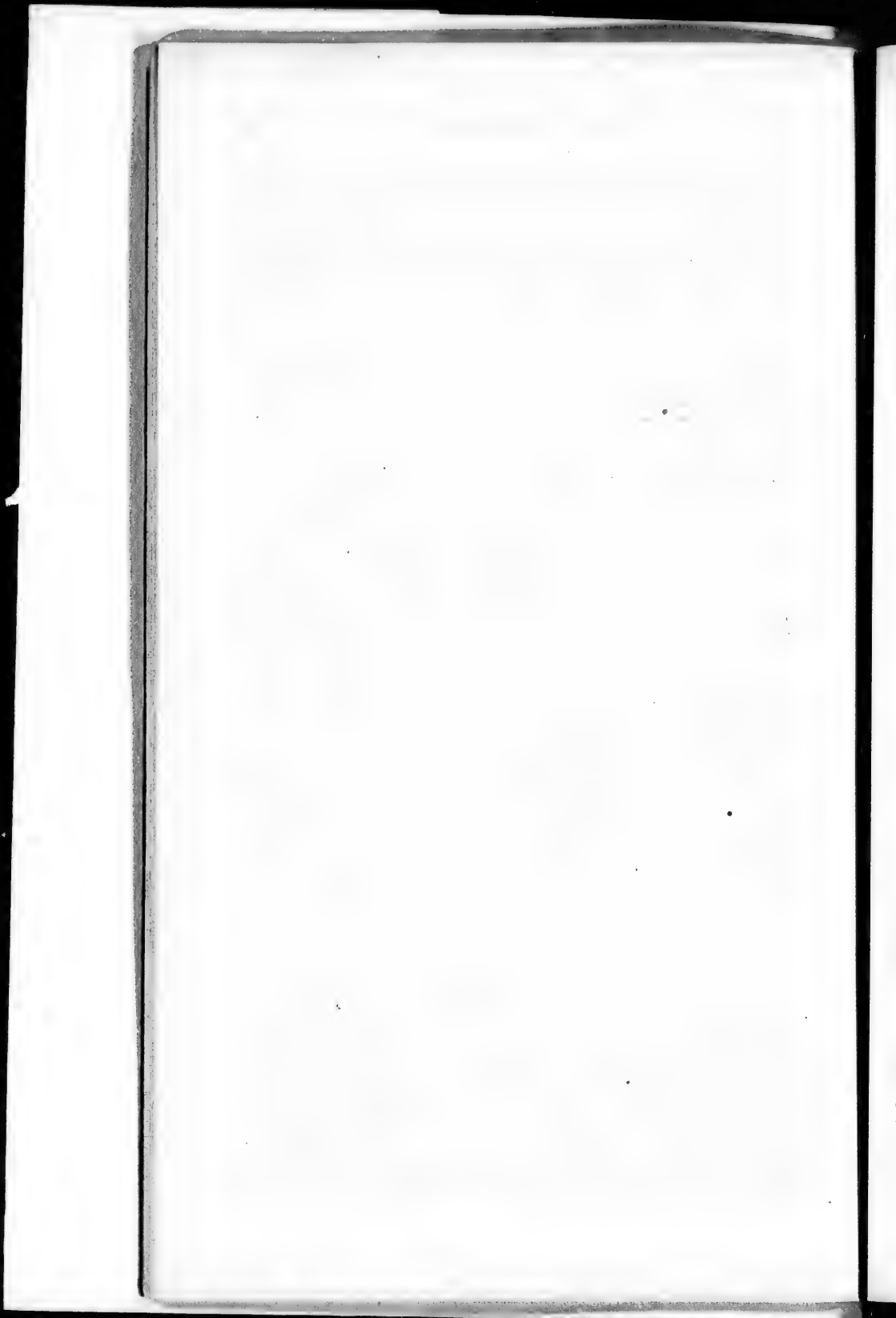
THE BISHOP.	Victoria.
THE ARCHDEACON	House building in New Westminster.
REV. E. CRIDGE, B.A. . . .	Rector of Christ Church, Victoria.
REV. R. J. DUNDAS, M.A. . .	Rector of St. John's, Victoria.
REV. T. C. WOODS, M.A. . .	{ Principal of Boys' Collegiate School, Missionary Clergyman of Esquimalt and Craig Flower, and Assistant Minister at St. John's, Victoria.
REV. A. C. GARRETT, B.A. . .	{ Principal of the Indian Mission, Victoria, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, Victoria.
REV. O. GLOVER, M.A. . . .	{ Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Vice-Prin- cipal of Collegiate School, Missionary of Met- chosen.
REV. R. L. LOWE	Saanich, Lake and Salt Spring District.
REV. J. B. GOOD	Nanaimo.
REV. J. SHEEPSHANKS, M.A.	Rector of New Westminster.
REV. A. D. PRINGLE, M.A. . .	Missionary at Hope.
*REV. W. B. CRICKMER, M.A.	Missionary at Yale.
REV. J. GAMMAGE	Missionary at Douglas.
REV. R. C. L. BROWN, M.A.	Missionary at Lillooet.
REV. C. KNIPE, M.A.	Gold Fields, Cariboo.
REV. H. REEVE	Missionary to the Chinese.
*REV. L. TUGWELL	Missionary to the Indians at Fort Simpson.

* These have left the Colony this year (1862).

FORM OF BEQUEST.¹

I give unto the Treasurer for the time being of "THE COLUMBIA MISSION FUND," formed in London, by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, in the year 1859, the sum of Pounds sterling, *to be paid out of such part only of my personal estate as shall not consist of Mortgages or Chattels real, for the purposes of the said Mission, and for which the receipt of such Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.*

¹ It is earnestly hoped some Christian friends may in this way strengthen the work; as the Missions to the native Indians and Chinese will be increasing in magnitude and special importance every year, and must permanently depend upon contributions from home.



CITY MEETING.

1862.

REPORT of the proceedings at the public meeting held in the London Tavern, on Thursday, February 27th, 1862. Present:—The Right Hon. William Cubitt, the Lord Mayor, in the Chair; the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; Samuel Gregson, Esq. M.P.; Sir Harry Verney, Bart. M.P.; Robert Hanbury, Jun. Esq. M.P.; John Abel Smith, Esq.; Sir John K. Shuttleworth; the Revs. G. R. Gleig (Chaplain General to the Forces), Henry Mackenzie, W. Tennent, J. V. Povah, C. Marshall, W. Denton, C. B. Dalton, W. W. Ellis, T. J. Rowsell, A. Day; Captain F. Petrie, P. Cazenove, Esq., G. P. Arden, Esq., Eden Colville, Esq., the Rev. John Garrett (Commissary to the Bishop of Columbia), and many other influential friends of the Mission.

Among the ladies present were the Countess of Falmouth, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mrs. Tait, and the Lady Mayoress.

The Rev. T. J. Rowsell having opened the meeting with prayer,

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR rose and said:—

Ladies and gentlemen, I need hardly tell you what the object of our meeting to-day is. You are well aware of the nature of the good work in which we are called upon to participate. It is a great satisfaction for me to see so large an assemblage of persons, who have come here animated by the desire to give a helping hand in a work of such great importance as this is. Nothing can partake more of the nature of true philanthropy than helping to give Religious consolation to those of our fellow-countrymen who are encountering perils in the wild and distant parts of the world, subduing the earth and fighting the great battle of life, very often in solitude and with apprehension. To such people Religious support must be one of vital necessity; and we, in this great city, the metropolis of the world—we, the English people, whose mission it is, I think, to Christianize the world—must acknowledge that it is our duty, as far as we possibly can, to aid in such a work. (Hear, hear.) I am very happy to have the privilege of presiding on this occasion. (Cheers.)

His Lordship then called upon the REV. JOHN GARRETT, Vicar of St. Paul, near Penzance, and Commissary to the Bishop of

Columbia, to explain the past working of the Mission, and the Rev. Gentleman rose, and read the following statement—

"MY LORD MAYOR, immediately upon the Third Anniversary of the Bishop of Columbia's Consecration, and at the close of the second year of its actual working, I have the great privilege—and I am bound by the solemn duty—of reporting upon the condition of the Columbia Mission. In many respects, my lord, this is no ordinary task. Upon the Report I have to give will naturally depend, to a considerable degree, the hearty co-operation of this meeting, the continued confidence of your lordship, and the renewed sympathy of our Church and nation.

"Moreover, in the problem now working out through this Mission, and this Mission Fund, there is little doubt that a new principle of missionary action, by the Church of England, is upon its trial. Here, for the first time, has the foundation of an Infant Church been laid by England in such a land, in the fulness of her Apostolic Ministry, and in the completeness of her sound organization. Here, too, for the first time, has England heard and answered so distinct a call from her Infant Church for special contributions of men and money to be administered by the authorities of that Church freely upon the scene of their labours, and as their practical observation and mature judgment may, day by day, see the best opportunities for applying the means devoted to the cause. I know, my lord, that many hearts are anxiously watching the progress of this new principle of action; upon its degree of blessing and practical success, or upon its even partial failure in any of its main features, will assuredly depend much of the system hereafter to be used in founding New Missions from our Church in distant lands. Deeply impressed with the varied importance of this meeting, I thought it most respectful, and most becoming in me, to prepare, in this careful manner, the brief statement which seemed to be required of me, as a groundwork on which to rest the resolutions which it may be your pleasure to adopt.

"In proceeding to sketch the working of the Mission, I am bound to say with deepest gratitude, that nothing has been denied which Great Britain could bestow to help it thus far forward. Founded under the spiritual promptings of a nobly generous heart, it forthwith received the powerful assistance of a munificent grant from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. And oh! my Lord Mayor, may I not here make known, that this Mission to Columbia had indeed the kind and Royal sympathy of that deep and master mind whose untimely death we have to mourn with a SPECIAL SORROW.

"All the Authorities in both Church and State readily combined to give their sanction and support to this work. 'The venerable *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, the great *Church Missionary Society*, and the still younger institution, the *Colonial and Continental Church Society*, all immediately contributed their Missionaries. Confidence, Christian sympathy, and funds in the measure in which they were applied for, were given all over England, Ireland and Scotland, by earnest clergymen and laymen of every rank. And I believe I may say with confidence that a greater unity of action amongst devoted

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Churchmen, of various shades of religious opinion, can be found in no similar undertaking in which this kingdom has been engaged. This Mission, my lord, has not only thus received the peculiar strength which flows from the sympathy and assistance of our whole Church, but it has been, under the Divine blessing, a remarkable agency for bringing Christian men, somewhat differing in opinion in other matters, to act together in mutual confidence for the promotion of the highest interest of that splendid country.

"One of the earliest fruits of this Mission appears to me of the liveliest interest, and, as I believe it is known only to myself in its various bearings, I hope I may relate it to your lordship. Amongst the earliest departures for the new diocese was the little sailing-ship called the *Heather Belle*, carrying, with other Missionaries, a particular clergyman¹ with his wife and two children. After a voyage of six months of unparalleled anxiety and suffering, they landed on one of the group generally known as the Sandwich Islands. It was at a time of most lovely weather, and the clergyman I have referred to was received with the tenderest kindness and hospitality. He described the delight of his little children, playing in the midst of some new-mown hay, as perfectly exquisite after the restraint of so miserable a ship. He accepted invitations from authorities in the island to minister to them, and for a month made known what the Church of England is in some of her ordinary services, until he found himself strongly pressed, by most tempting offers of a handsome guaranteed income and much Royal favour, to remain upon the island, and form a Church of England Mission there. But, my lord, he was not there as an isolated Missionary; he owed allegiance to the Bishop of Columbia. He left what seemed a paradise of human kindness; he took his little ones again into their floating prison for another month, and, upon his missionary allowance, sought the land to which his Bishop was hastening by another and a dangerous route. The visit of England's Missionary was not, however, forgotten; regular measures were taken, and we have seen another triumph of our faith in the consecration of the Bishop of *Honolulu*. I would not, my Lord Mayor, be understood as giving my opinion that his visit was the cause of this great result; no doubt there had been a wish for our English ministrations before; but I do fondly cherish a hope, that in the Heavenly records of the founding of that new Church, there may be written a golden memory of his visit to that island.

"It will not be possible for us to lose sight of this clergyman in Columbia. When he was relieved from the duties of temporary Head of the College, under the Bishop's blessing and encouragement, he threw himself into the missionary work amongst the Native Indians, and became the PRINCIPAL OF THE INDIAN MISSION AT VICTORIA. In that post he has been labouring amidst awful scenes of savage corruption; he has sent us information concerning the Natives; he has sent us especially an earnest cry for sympathy and blessing for them before it is too late. I do hope some warm heart and eloquent tongue may this day plead for the perishing Indians of Columbia.

"The last mail brought me a valuable letter from this Principal of your

¹ The Rev. Alexander Charles Garrett.

Indian Mission ; some parts of it appear of sufficient importance to justify their being printed in the Report for 1861,¹ which will be published as soon as the speeches delivered at this meeting can be prepared to be included in the Report. But there are a few passages intended only for my private information, which I wish to lay before your lordship and this meeting, as they throw a light upon the working of this Mission which cannot well be obtained in any other way. Thus, amongst some strong reasons for not having written as frequently as I seemed to wish he would do, he gives a sketch of his daily life—'I get out of bed in the morning as soon as it is light enough to see ; I first cut sufficient wood for all the fires in the house for one day ; I then take two buckets and carry a supply of water up the hill ; next I milk the cow, feed the pig, and perform various other domestic duties. After breakfast comes all my ministerial work, visiting the Indian camp, the sick, the dying, and so on ; teaching in my Indian school, learning the Indian languages, preparing sermons, with reading and meditation. Besides which a host of other matters press upon me which are incident to my position and work, such as watching all matters of interest to the Indians, whether Parliamentary Bills, trials in courts, or movements of whatever sort that may affect them ; also various matters concerning the Europeans, such as visiting the out districts, and generally helping on the various and countless measures of every kind which are in constant progress here for the advancement of religion amongst and around us ; still, added to what I touched upon, come visits to the Indians at *South Saanich*, about fifteen miles off, and *North Saanich*, about twenty or two and twenty miles off.' I think, my Lord Mayor, this meeting will feel and admit the force of his next sentence, 'All these matters so completely fill up every corner and crevice of my time that I really do not feel justified in writing letters unless I have something of real value and importance to say.'

"Further on in his letter, I find a few more words which appear of value in our present deliberations. He says : 'I think I must mention what I have long purposely avoided—this is essentially a land of hardship. Ladies are their own servants, and gentlemen their own menials. My hands would be rejected with scorn by many of the thriving artisans at home. Lord Chesterfield would faint, could he but see my horny palms and jagged nails. I do not mind this while I continue blessed with the health, the muscle, and the will to labour at my post.'

"To pass to another subject, he says : 'It is quite useless, and a waste of money and law, to engage female servants in England, at twenty pounds a-year, and bind them to remain with employers here for five years. The moment such a servant lands here, she can obtain, without one hour's delay, sixty, seventy, and even eighty pounds per annum wages, together with innumerable offers and promises of marriage. My servant did better than any, except the elderly person who came out with Mr. and Mrs. Woods ; she remained with us one year after landing, and then got married to a ship-builder in Victoria, where she is very comfortably and respectably settled. I am glad of it, for by that time I had lost a great many of the fine thoughts which I first

¹ For this class of information see the statement of the Bishop, pp. 5—35.

entertained, and began to find I could not afford so expensive a comfort as an English servant.'

"If I am not wearying the meeting with this class of information, I very much wish to give your lordship one more extract, without which this picture is not complete. He writes, 'I am here on a Mission allowance of 300*l.* a year. How capital! Equal to a nice living in England! Alas! alas! it is far otherwise. I have a little half-caste girl, about twelve years of age, to whom I pay 2*l.* per month for helping with our three children. All the outdoor work I do myself. I spend no money in drink or tobacco; and yet, so expensive is the place, and so entirely did the voyage and first settling in the colony exhaust our private funds, I have not a shilling which I can keep; yet, more economy I cannot exercise. I live generally on two meals a day, breakfast and tea, sometimes we have three, but not often, for, first, I cannot afford it; and secondly, my wife has not time or strength to cook more. Yet we are happy and contented, and I have no doubt, after some time things will mend with us, and, if God grant health, strength, and faith to continue. ultimately all will be well.'

"I must hasten now to fix attention upon a spot at a great distance from Victoria, and where the scenes are of an entirely different nature. The pressing demands of trade, and the skill and energy of the colonists, have already produced two routes for intercourse from the sea to the interior of British Columbia, where the most fertile plains and the richest mineral deposits are being discovered. One is along the Frazer River by Fort Hope and other places, which were the best known spots in the earlier history of the colony. The other is by Douglas, up a series of small lakes, and by a chain of steamboats and portages, cutting off, as I understand it, a great round by the Frazer, and many difficult and dangerous passes in the journey. At a point about 250 or 300 miles distant from Victoria those two routes join at a place which is thus described by one of our Missionaries:—'At length we entered a gigantic amphitheatre. At its extreme limits towered up the mountains all around, crowned with a snowy diadem; while the centre was occupied by huge flats, rising one above the other, like monster railway embankments. The middle of this space was cut by the Frazer, which, rolling down a mighty mass of water, hastened towards the sea; its naturally murky stream rendered still more muddy by the labours of industrious miners upon its banks. On both sides of the river lies the town of *Lilloet* or *Cayoosh*. It consists of log huts and plank houses. This, being the head of steamboat navigation, is a pretty busy place, and the good people here think there is no such town in British Columbia as *Lilloet*.'

"From this most important position, the last mail brought me a letter from the Missionary clergyman who is settled there; a man in whom the Lord Bishop of London will feel a kind interest, as he was ordained by his Lordship, and served for two years in a curacy of considerable importance in this diocese. This clergyman's name is the Rev. R. Lundin Brown.

"I have seldom read a missionary letter of more practical interest and value than this letter from Mr. Brown, and I hope your lordship will think a few sentences from it deserve to be used here.

"He says, 'I have been here a year, and within that time the town has doubled its size. It is the nicest place in the colony, and within the last few months it has improved wonderfully; indeed, there is really no saying what its future may be.' After much interesting intelligence, relative to the progress of a new church which they are engaged in building, and the condition of society in the immediate neighbourhood, he proceeds, 'I hasten to say a word of the other regions of the extensive district at present under my spiritual charge. There is *Lytton*, forty miles south, a small town on the *Frazer*, where I go now and then to hold service. Then there is *Kamloops*, a hundred miles to the east, which I have also visited once or twice. But the greatest and most important part of the district, as it is by far the most important part of the colony, is to the north and north-east, 300 miles from here—the *Cariboo* country, which this summer's experience has shown to be one of the richest gold-regions in the world. The mines were discovered only last winter. This summer 2,000 men have been at work there, and next summer we anticipate an immigration of at least 10,000, perhaps many more. I visited that country in June, July, and August of this year, accompanied by the Rev. C. Knipe, who, by the way, is a great acquisition to our body, and who remained at *Cariboo* two or three months. I spent part of my time at the Forks of *Quesnelle*, a small town which has arisen at the junction of the two branches of that river, at the entrance, so to speak, of the great mining region. I remained in the heart of the mines only two Sundays, but in that time I had ample opportunities of witnessing the richness of the country, and also of seeing something of miners and of mining work. I have seen 200*l.* taken out of one claim in a single day; but that was no uncommon occurrence. Some miners who came down the other day, brought 20,000*l.* with them, the result of a few months' toil. With regard to our special work, we found the miners very friendly, and scarcely ever met anything like rudeness. Once I heard a miner say, as I was leaving *Antler*, the head-quarters of the mining district, where already a considerable town has sprung up, "*They're following us right up into the Rocky Mountains, those Missionaries.*"

"I must not pass from this Missionary's letter, before I bring to your knowledge, my Lord Mayor, a strong and earnest appeal which he has made to me. After vividly describing the barriers which impede the work of religion in his district, he says—'Though this note is confidential, and not intended for the public ear, there is one thing which you may make public, nay, even proclaim upon the house-tops. It is this—the cure for what, if let alone, will ultimately ruin Religion and morals in this fine country, I mean an emigration of white women from Great Britain. Dozens of men have told me they would gladly marry if they could. I was speaking one evening on the subject of the dearth of females, and mentioned my intention of writing to beg that a plan of emigration may be set on foot; whereupon one member of the company immediately exclaimed, "Then, sir, I pre-empt a wife;" another, and another, and all round the circle of those listening to me earnestly exclaimed the same. Fancy the idea of pre-empting a wife! Yet, I assure you, this touches at the root of the greatest blessing which can now be conferred upon this Colony from

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home. Think of the 600,000 more women at home than there are men, and then think what society must be here. Churches may and must be built, our faithful witness must be borne for holiness and virtue, but where there is no wedded life, church-going must be difficult, because morality is almost impossible.' He adds, 'I need say no more to induce you to use your efforts to promote the emigration to this Colony of some good respectable young women. If you succeed in having this done, you will confer an unspeakable benefit upon British Columbia. Do, my dear Mr. Garrett, let me entreat you to lend your efforts to this undertaking.'

"It may not be out of place for me here to state, my lord, that I have already had the honour of consulting some friends of influence in this matter, and I have obtained some practical information, as well from shipping agents concerning the long sea voyage, as from the Steam Packet Company in connexion with the Panama Railway, whose kind attention to our Missionaries, and whose generous assistance in passing mission luggage free of charge deserves our deepest gratitude. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird has most kindly consented to act as Treasurer, and the Banks of Messrs. Drummonds and Masterman have kindly allowed me to say, contributions to such an Emigration Fund may be paid at their houses; it will of course be important to keep the accounts of the Religious Mission and of the Emigration Society entirely separate from each other. I believe, if we are entrusted with a fund of about 3,000*l.*, it will give a sufficient foundation to effect a gradual and most valuable movement in this right direction. For myself, I have been constantly receiving applications for facilities for such an emigration, and I will rejoice to work, by correspondence and otherwise, if it is thought advisable to proceed in the matter; of course every step shall be taken under Government inspection and control.

"I must pass over vast works which have been accomplished—I cannot delay even to explain the case of the Mission which has been founded for the special benefit of the Chinese; one Missionary has gone to labour amongst the 20,000 of that people, who are there subjects of our Queen, and the entire support and development of that Mission must rest upon this special Diocesan Fund.

"It will be sufficient now to state, that since the Bishop, with almost giant strides, and with his comprehensive thought, surveyed the Diocese, the young Church has taken wonderful root in the land.

"There are now the following Missionaries:—

1. The Bishop.
2. The Archdeacon.
3. The Principal of the Indian Mission at Victoria.
4. The Principal of the Collegiate School.
5. The Vice-Principal of the College.
6. The Rector of Christchurch, Victoria.
7. The Rector of St. John's, Victoria.
8. The Rector of Holy Trinity, New Westminster.
9. The Missionary at Fort Hope.
10. The Missionary at Douglas.
11. The Missionary at Yale.¹

¹ Applied to the Colonial and Continental Church Society for permission, and left the Colony.

12. The Missionary at Lilloet.
13. The Missionary at Cariboo.
14. The Missionary at Nenaimo.
15. The Missionary to the Indians at Fort Simpson.¹
16. The Missionary to the Chinese.

Besides the three Missionary ladies who form the Principal of the young Ladies' College, with the two Assistant Missionaries in the Ladies' College.

"Thus, the Bishop of Columbia already stands surrounded by a staff of FIFTEEN² CLERGYMEN and three Missionary Ladies; no doubt School Teachers and Lay Agents are also actively engaged. Churches and other buildings have been completed and are in rapid progress. So that a work of amazing dimensions and solidity is before us, as the result of the first two years.

"One point more, my Lord, presses for observation here. While this Mission has thus been hurriedly thrown upon that most distant shore, and each member of the ministry has held a position far separated from his brethren, as well by distance as by difference of duty; and while every possible organ of information has kept all their conduct known to the world at large; no breath of disagreement, no symptom of jealousy, no shadow of disunion has appeared. On the contrary, the warmest ties of brotherhood in one glorious labour, the readiest and most affectionate co-operation in each other's duties, has distinguished the whole Church, from the foot of the Rocky Mountains to the waters of the Pacific. And why has this been so? Not certainly because they are all men of one mould of thought, or one type of natural disposition; perhaps in no Diocese in the world could there be found a body of clergy so varied in their previous education and habits. The Universities of Durham, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cambridge, and Oxford have each their pupils among them, and they are men of very different ages and past history. Whence then comes this one heart, one mind, one voice, one faith? It comes, my Lord Mayor, under special Divine blessing, from the presence in the midst of them from the first of their great friend and father in God—the Bishop of Columbia.

"So far, then, I do hope it will appear that the new principle of missionary action by our Church, which we all admit has been put upon its trial through this Mission, has in no way, as yet, broken down nor failed, but has proved itself decidedly successful in its working ABROAD.

"For a moment or two we must look also, both straight and firmly, into its working AT HOME.

"I hold in my hand a three-fold Balance-sheet of Accounts, giving at a glance the pecuniary proceedings for each of the three years 1859, 1860, and 1861. And I have also a summary³ Balance-sheet, combining into one view the account for the three years.

"I find by those figures, which will plainly tell their own story, that, during the past three years, the total receipts have been 24,272*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*; from which there has been spent on Home-working a total, under all branches of Home Expenditure, of 4,357*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; which has given for the Mission working abroad, the sum of

¹ Has been obliged to leave from ill-health.

² Now thirteen. See Bishop's Journal, page 35.

³ See pages 92-95.

19,914*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Thus, the Capital Fund of 10,000*l.* which the Bishop asked for, has been given; and the contributors have also generously supplied a clear income of 3,304*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*¹ a year.

"In speaking of this result, my lord, I am extremely anxious to be clearly understood as giving information which only concerns this particular Mission now before us; and I do not mean, either directly or indirectly, to refer to, or call in question, the validity or propriety of any action taken in promoting other Missions: I speak only of Columbia. It may be asked, Might not that Fund have been obtained through the already established missionary societies? My answer is, emphatically, it could not. A thoughtful look at the lists of contributions will convince your lordship that, if the Bishop of Columbia had made any one of the existing societies the channel of his appeal, eight-tenths of this large sum would not have been contributed. The true secret of the success which has been attained lies in the soundness of the new principle of action, namely, by a distinct organization, simply for the collection of funds, to send the means which may be granted, to be administered by the Bishop on the spot, where he is surrounded by the authorities of his diocese. The same happy, nay, blessed union of earnest members of our Church, of various opinions on other matters, is seen in those remarkable lists of contributions, as we have been able to witness in the public advocacy of the cause, and as is receiving a practical illustration in the cordial agreement amongst our Missionaries abroad.

"But, my lord, the supply of funds is a minor question which this new mode of action is proving, compared with another which touches at the foundation of our Church's Missions, I mean, THE SUPPLY OF MEN. I feel it right to state here plainly, my Lord, that by supporting this Diocesan fund, a far greater good has been done for Columbia, than even if many more thousands of pounds could have been obtained through other channels. My Lord Mayor, the chief boss of the Missionaries in this young Church, would have shrunk back, and declined to go forth to so vast a distance, and to such unknown difficulties, if their Bishop had proposed to engage them—here, again, let me be understood as only speaking of this distant, peculiar, and in some respects extraordinary Mission to Columbia—they would not have gone forth, I say, to labour in Columbia, if their Bishop had proposed to engage them as the servants or officers of any Committee sitting in London, to whom they would have to refer, by means of long and harassing correspondence, for the means by which their Missions could be developed. I know the Principal of the Indian Mission at Victoria would never have left his happy position in the Diocese of Winchester, except as a Clergyman of the Diocese of Columbia,

¹ The Balance-sheet alluded to was not quite correct. Read, the total receipts have been 23,844*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, from which there has been spent on Home-working a total of 4,357*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, which has given for the Mission working abroad, the sum of 19,486*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Thus, the Capital Fund of 10,000*l.* which the Bishop asked for, has been given; and the contributors have also generously supplied a clear income of 3,162*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* a year.—

HUGH HAMMERSLEY, *Treasurer.*
G. P. ARDEN, *Financial Secretary.*

depending, as well upon the authorities of his Diocese on the spot for the funds to maintain and strengthen him, as upon his Bishop alone for superintendence and control.

"I know it was, and is the same, with the two Clergy engaged in the College. It is the same with Mr. Brown of Lilloet, and at least five more, whom I do not feel at liberty to name. Thus, this Home Machinery has been a vital element in the success of the Mission, in calling out those devoted men who are forming the very life-blood of this work.

"It may indeed be thought by some to have been to a certain extent expensive; but when we began, the whole place was utterly unknown. The very name and position of the colony were unknown. An entirely new machinery had to be organized all over the country; thousands and thousands of miles had to be travelled several times over, and information had to be given, as well orally as by printing and advertising. The machinery is now working; the results of the first outlay are not yet fully gathered in; if confidence and kind sympathy be continued for a little longer, I believe the soundness of the home-working will grow more and more apparent, at the same time that the fruits of our labours abroad will steadily develop into an honour and a glory to our nation.

"I thank your lordship for this patient hearing. Am I to fear we shall be now forsaken? Am I to fear your judgment will be that your Missionary must toil on singlehanded in the harrowing and depressing scenes of heathen life, without continued sympathy to cheer him and his tender family in so laborious a work? Am I to fear the other Missionary, who has gone to bring the dark Chinese to the glorious light of our blessed Gospel, may perhaps be left to struggle through the same privations, and maintain his young family in the same penury and want? Or may I hope this meeting will give forth so steady a voice, as will strengthen the Bishop's hands in giving to those and other devoted men, who have wives and children, and whose walk is in the horrible paths of Indian and Chinese life—to give each of them, I say, an allowance adequate to their wants and to give them also the timely aid and counsel of assistant clergymen in their important Missions? We have, indeed, gone forth 'in the strength of our Lord God, and made mention of His righteousness only.' I know your lordship, and those great men here who represent so well our Church and people, will jealously require 'every man of us to do his duty,' but I also know that when with true hearts we strive honourably to fulfil this sacred trust, we need fear no coldness at such hands as yours."

The Meeting manifested much kind and encouraging sympathy while Mr. Garrett was making the foregoing statement.

The Lord Mayor then called upon the LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, who said:—

My Lord Mayor, it gives me great satisfaction to move this Resolution:—

"That the Mission to Columbia, so generously founded by Miss Burdett Coutts, deserves our continued and liberal support."

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Miss Burdett Coutts,

It gives me great satisfaction, I say, my lord, to move this resolution and to see this meeting presided over by your lordship, within the City of London, and that for this reason: I believe there is no question which more intimately connects itself with the commerce of this great people than this question of Christian colonization from Great Britain. This is the question to which this resolution refers. God put it into the heart of one noble-minded woman, having from Him the means of doing it, to say that, at least as to this Colony of British Columbia, it should, from the first, be, according to the holding of our own Church, a Christian colony. (Applause.) Now, my Lord Mayor, it seems to me that no question at this moment is of much more importance than this. We hear sometimes *doctrinaire* opinions put forward, with the show of great cleverness, and with something of the authority of considerable names, which tell us that Great Britain would be a greater country if she dropped her colonies, and confined all her energies to her own shores. My Lord Mayor, I think that the wisdom of that great—for great he was—and far-sighted man, who commanded the energies of the gallant people across the Channel, in that long struggle with us in the latter end of the last and the beginning of this century—I think that his wisdom was displayed, and that his decision in the matter was directed by a far deeper philosophy, when he said that there was no use even in France, with all her broad acres and her fair extent, contesting for the empire of the seas with England, unless she had the three things Great Britain had, and she had not—namely, ships, commerce, and colonies. (Cheers.) But then, my Lord Mayor, if this be true—and I believe it to be a truth so patent that, except to a *doctrinaire* who can see nothing that is patent, it must be at once evident—it is also true that your commerce must follow to a great extent the spread of your colonies. For the demand for your wares which you make at home must be directed by the tastes of those who order and purchase them, and the tastes of those who order and purchase them will have grown with them gradually in the perpetual training from boyhood to youth, and from youth to manhood, and be the habits and tastes of the mother country, and therefore, if you would have outlets for your home manufactures, you must have prepared tastes to call for those manufactures at the other end of the world. Now if this is so, it stands at once to reason that if you sweep away the settlements of the British people in distant parts of the earth, you will sweep away with them the tastes which create the commerce, which nourishes the wealth of the country at home. (Hear, hear.) But then, my Lord Mayor, if this question is so connected, as I believe it is, with our greatness, there follows immediately this great moral responsibility with it, that in founding these colonies we are bound to reproduce the home country in its moral and in its religious features, and not look to receiving external benefits merely, from the consumption of our manufactures, while we are careless as to what kind of new peoples we create at the other side of the world. You will remember, my Lord Mayor, that wise saying of that great man Lord Bacon, when he told us that there was hardly a deeper immorality which a people could commit than that of planting the earth with the basest sort of men.

(Hear, hear.) To avoid, then, that baseness, we are bound to endeavour to reproduce our own land with its religious and improving principles, because the very activity of our character—the very pushing and bustling nature which belongs to us English people—the self-asserting habits of mind which belong to us, the governing tendency which is rooted so deeply within us, every one and each of these, if they are not controlled, modified, elevated, etherealized, by that blessed faith which our God has given us, will be continually leading our descendants in those distant countries, under the pressure of temptations which must often be very strong, to reproduce the exaggerated forms of our own faults, because they lack the hallowing influence of our own faith. (Cheers.) And there is everything in such a colony as this to make those temptations of the strongest, my Lord Mayor. Everything—because, in the first place, there our nation is brought into contact with aboriginal people, unable from lack of strength to make any great stand against us; who are thrown, therefore, almost as instruments into our hands, and so peculiarly liable to be used as simple means of our gratification or our gain, instead of being treated as a sacred deposit, whom God has committed to us to be by us elevated into the glory of a Christian community. (Hear, hear.) Now, that statement which we have had made to us to-day by our indefatigable secretary, Mr. Garrett—and let me say, in the presence of this meeting, that when I say our indefatigable secretary, Mr. Garrett, I do believe that to his untiring exertions in this cause, a great part of that great success which these figures reveal to us is undoubtedly due—(cheers)—that statement brings to our minds some very important truths. Picture to yourselves, Christian men and women—picture to yourselves what it is which that statement produces before us. Think first of the great rush there has been of men from this land to that distant part of the earth.

Now, remember, in the first place, that at all times such a draught of the home population is sure to draw off, not the quiet, not the most orderly, not the most settled, not those upon whom home influences have imprinted the deepest dint, but those who are a little unsettled, those who are ready to try something new, those in whom the home print is least marked and least defined. For it is those who are the least happily attuned to the tone of things at home, who go away from us, led on by a spirit of adventure, expecting to find in the new society something that may suit their tastes better than what they leave at home. And then we must not lose sight of this—for there is no use shirking this question—that behind this set of men—who have perhaps no evil about them but unsettledness—there comes a rank of men with much more definite evil about them—men who have found the moral restraints, and perhaps the legal restraints, of home a little, perhaps *very* irksome, and who would fain be without those moral and legal restraints. Every new colony, my Lord Mayor, must to a certain extent be like the Cave of Adullam when King David harboured in it; and it is a good thing when there is a King David to be at the head of these men, because men of broken means and depraved characters flock there; and men seeking to use every possible advantage, good or bad,

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that may tend, as they think, to their own gain, flock there; and unless there is a man with a strong head, a strong hand, and, above all, a strong soul, such as we may conceive King David had in the Cave of Adullam, such men, instead of being a body-guard of such a leader, become little better than a horde of bandits. Now, remember, in every new colony there must of necessity be these dangers; but in this colony these dangers are even aggravated. Wherever great accessions of wealth are to be obtained, not by the slow and ennobling processes of a gradual industry, not by those processes which make men great in the noble pursuit of high-minded merchandize, which open the heart, and make men like my Lord Mayor and others—(loud cheers)—men of whom we are proud in this great British community, but by being snatched at, where money is to be got by the quickest and the most unscrupulous eye, by the strongest arm, by the longest liver, by the man who will risk the most and grasp the largest share—when that is the condition of making wealth, then we, every one of us, know that the pursuit of wealth is dangerous, and the great acquisition of wealth often debasing. Now, this is the history of the gold-finder's life. It is the history of men removed from all the ordinary moral and social restraints which formalize into Christian features our ordinary love of adventure; men apart from the influences of the Church—apart from the blessed influences of family; men who need, according to the touching words of that letter of Mr. Brown, to be “followed up into the crevices of the Rocky Mountains by these missionaries,” if they are ever to hear that word of God's truth again. Ay, and even more—these men, as it was intimated there, have but a short harvest of a few weeks in their gold-fields; and then, all unused to the possession of wealth, all unfitted for its spending, all unable to invest it, with no calls of the family upon them, no natural and healthy outlets for their new infusion of this new gold, go down for the rest of the year to some city upon the border of that land, and find there the leeches of dissipation and corruption, of lust and of drunkenness, ready to relieve them of the plethora of that unusual fulness, and so are exposed to a new form and set of temptations, against which nothing but habits of morality and religion deeply ingrained into their own nature will defend poor weak human beings suddenly subjected to them. So that in the use of these, the love of acquiring, dangerous in itself, is united with a habit of spending, which is fatal in itself, while they are weaned from everything which, in the common life of such a land as ours at home, is marking upon the most rugged nature its own holy influences—influences which act not in the way of direct command, not in the way of direct exhortation, but even as the atmosphere acts upon the ruggedness of some great Alpine promontory, wearing it down by degrees so infinitesimal in their separate parts that the eye of man never notices the transition, but yet wearing off the sharpness of this rock, and clothing the bleakness of that with a little vegetation, and lighting up a third with a beautiful glory, so that at the end, when these influences have passed over them, though no eye of man has noted the change in its progress, the most impassive eye cannot but observe the change in its completion. When those influences which at home are being

brought to bear upon every one of such rugged natures are wholly absent, to what do we not subject our fellow-countrymen? And, therefore, it is all-important in founding such a Mission as this that we should from the first send out that faith in Christ, and those means of cleaving to Him which, of His great mercy to fallen men, He has provided in the Church of the Redeemed. And this is the meaning of sending out the Bishop of Columbia at the time when the colony of Columbia was founded. This was the great idea which God of His mercy put into one generous heart, filling the hand which waited upon that generous heart with the means of accomplishing what her spirit had conceived. (Cheers.) And then, my Lord Mayor, suffer me to say that I agree entirely with what Mr. Garrett has brought before you as to the exceeding importance of having all missionary operations in such a colony as Columbia combined in the one hand of a resident bishop. (Hear, hear.) For all reasons it is most important; most important for the reason stated by Mr. Garrett—that it gives such an opportunity of getting men of the right sort to go out as clergymen and reside there. As to this, the presence of the Bishop makes the widest difference. While that statement was being made, I remembered what I have read of two armies, in one of which, whenever there was to be a forlorn hope, it was the custom for the officer to walk to a certain place at the head of the men and then stop, make a low bow to the men, and, pointing to the city to be stormed, say, "Now, gentlemen." (Laughter.) But in the other army the custom was for the officer to lead on gallantly at the head of his men to the breach; and it was wonderful to see how the officer who walked on boldly at the head of his men was *followed*, and how the man who pointed the way was *surrounded*. (Cheers and laughter.) Now we have got, thank God, at British Columbia the man who has walked in at the head of this forlorn hope, and who says to his brother clergymen, not, "Gentlemen, go out to Columbia," but, "Gentlemen, *come* out to Columbia; come round me, and you shall find a heart at least able to sympathize with you in all your difficulties, and able and willing to let you cast the burden which belongs to the governor from the governed on the governor." (Cheers.)

And then only see how this produces concentration of design and rapidity of execution. When new circumstances arise at the other end of that great continent of America—some sudden, new state of circumstances, such as the discovery of those new gold-fields with their immense wealth—only consider how the time would be lost if you had to write back to a Committee in London. You state the facts, and they must be well considered. A good many meetings are held, and there is much deliberation as to the best way of treating the facts. And, perhaps, after all—as is generally the case in matters of that kind—a compromise is arrived at, by which it is decided "that at present there are not quite data enough to show how we ought to act, and therefore we will write out again." And so in about three years' time we are able to send the inquirers a definite answer how they certainly ought to have acted three years back. (Great laughter.) And just then another despatch arrives, stating that the whole case is

altered, that these gold-fields have been left, that the people have gone to a new district, that matters are altogether changed, and that, therefore, they want new directions. But, by the time the despatch has been considered, and new counsels have gone out, the circumstances have changed again; and, thus, to change the illustration:—let us suppose the case of a man who has broken his leg; suppose that when the accident takes place, instead of having an hospital near, putting the patient into bed, applying the splints, and making the limb whole, you have to send to the other end of the earth to ask whether or not he should have the splints put on, and in what way you should treat him. Of course, the answer comes back, "By all means put the splints on;" but, by that time, the man's leg has been healed a year and a half, and he has perhaps got an inflammation of the lungs instead. (Renewed laughter.) Well, my Lord Mayor, I have tried to put the case in a way to come home to the common sense of every man in this room, because it is a common-sense question with which I want the people of England to grapple. (Hear, hear.) If you would have concentration of effort—if you would have rapidity of execution where slowness of execution is ruin, you must adopt, in such a colony as British Columbia, the plan that has been adopted here, and to which my resolution points—that of sending out a thoroughly Christian man, clothed with the authority derived from the Apostles of the Lord, to stand in the Apostles' place, and do the Apostles' work. (Cheers.) Well, my Lord Mayor, the other question which this same statement brought before us seems to me to be, next to this, the most important we can deal with. I mean this. There will always be, in the founding of a distinct colony, under all circumstances, the greatest difficulty in providing anything like a due proportion of the sexes; and, unless you can do that, there will be, in the first place, no taking possession of that distant colony as a home by the men that go there. Now do let every one think of that. You make it an impossibility that any one of those people you send there can look upon that new land as his home. You deprive it, of necessity, of the first conditions of home—of the possibility of family life, and of fixing the plant, in a transplanted home life, in the new and distant soil, to which you send it. Now this of itself is fatal to the notion of a colony. It turns the colony into a mere distant and transitory dwelling-place, of the most adventurous, and generally of the most lawless of the population at home. You must give the opportunity for home life to reproduce itself in the distant land, if you mean to take the commonest means possible to transform the distant settlement into an abiding colony. (Hear, hear.) And, then, I need not dwell upon those degrading moral abominations which will be introduced into the population of that young state, unless you bring about an equality of the sexes. You first make any true relation between the aboriginal people and the settlers an impossibility. I am not going to dwell upon it, but I know, from letters I have myself seen, that the great hindrance to Christianizing the natives of that country arises from abominations which from this cause have sprung up in the colony. And how can it be otherwise? With a degraded people to deal with,

with people used, under their heathen system, to a low, "squaw" estimate of woman, how is it possible but that, in pouring forth from this country a mass of men, not governed by high moral or religious principles, you should be doing to that native race the most deadly and the most irreparable wrong? It must be so. And then remember, every one of these evils recoils upon your own colonists. Thus you deeply taint the young colony. The more you degrade its moral sense, the more deadly is the evil which you do. Those men are to be the progenitors of nations. Remember in our own majestic volume of Holy Writ some of those speeches of dying patriarchs to their children when they give to them the paternal blessing. "See, as the spirit of prophecy rests upon the dying man, and he puts his hand of blessing—guiding his hand discreetly—upon one and upon another, as the spirit of prophecy falls upon him, and he looks on into the distant generation and sees into what this stripling shall grow. Remember the words of blessing; remember the words of promise and of prophecy; think of the dwellings of Shem, and of the blessing of the Lord God of his fathers upon Japheth; and see what it is to plant nations, and what is the responsibility of imprinting a character of good or evil upon their progenitors.

Well then, if this is so—and if a Christian land so plants its colonies, that, taking human nature as it is, it must, in the very act of colonization, be implanting forms of vice of the most hideous aspect amongst those who are to be the progenitors of coming peoples—see how certain, how awful, and how long-lasting, are the black lines of evil which it is tracing upon that distant part of God's world. (Hear, hear.) Now it is no use shrinking mawkishly and morbidly from such things, and saying, "Let us hope for the best." That is the saying of the desperate gambler upon the very edge of his ruin. Down to that time he does his best to calculate results, but when that time is come he sinks into the wretched apathetic selfishness of "*hoping for the best!*" And I say we must not merely "*hope for the best,*" with regard to these new settlements, but, the cure for these evils being pointed out to us, we must determine, God helping us, that we will supply the cure. (Loud cheers.) That cure is hinted at already in the statement that has been laid before us. Only let this meeting—and I doubt not there are some practical men in it who will really take the matter up—only let it weigh the circumstances of home life here, and of life there, and see how God has seemed to have fitted the one to the other, so that we may remedy these evils. Only consider the number, for instance, of young girls brought up in the various union workhouses of this country. Every one of you knows the misery of that life—the miserable promise of it for the future. You know how far the experience of Poor Law Inspectors, and the testimony of every one connected with the system, is uniform, that these young girls, having no future before them, being brought, as they pass from girlhood into early womanhood, into perpetual contact with the worst of their own sex, whose miseries bring them back to the workhouse, and the worst of the other sex, whose idleness has taken them into it; that these young girls become demoralized; that there is no future before them, and that they often

become again in after life the wretched inmates of the very same asylum, to hand on to the next generation of girls beyond them the taint of evil which they received in their own day. (Hear, hear.) But then comes the question: "What can you do for them?" Now, I say, let any practical man in the House of Commons address himself to the subject, and let him consider carefully, with those who will help him in it, the way of providing that the parish shall be able to forestall the certain expenses it must be at in maintaining these girls in the workhouse. Let them, instead of that, before the time of girlhood is over, be sent to these new colonies of ours—there received and cared for by Christian people—thence passed out, first into the different services for which there is such an exceeding demand in these new settlements, and then naturally, by the taking up of society, into the characters of wife and mother; and let all other lawful means be used to promote the emigration of females of other classes too, and you will have to a very great degree relieved this question of these awful conditions, you will have made homes in that distant land, you will have made morality possible, you will have made Christian homes a fact, you will have made the elevating influences of woman's society and of family life a healing blessing to those adventurous souls. (Cheers.) Well, my Lord Mayor, this is what I find recommended in the statement we have had laid before us to-day. There are two great conditions—and two only—to be fulfilled: the one is the providing that there should be a home in the colony to which our young women can go; and the other is the providing for them on the passage, the shelter which they need to keep them from evil. Now it seems to me that at this moment God has given to us the opportunity of fulfilling both conditions. Through the Bishop of Columbia, we can secure a home out there; we are secure that there shall be a man whose first care it shall be that the interests confided to him shall not be neglected, and the souls given to his charge not lost. And then for the other, we know that at this moment there are in this land at home numbers of ladies well born, well bred, well educated, who are led more and more, when God's providence seems to have parted them from family life at home, to give themselves to the wider service of the Church, and to let those sensibilities, which have been wasted upon lap-dogs, be given to the salvation of souls. (Applause.) My Lord Mayor, it is a subject upon which I hardly like to trust myself to speak. When I think of what a Christian Englishwoman's mind is—of the amount of tender compassion for suffering which fills it—of the way in which all that may be drawn out, if but a vent is given for it, to make it the blessing of the generation on which it is to be spent, and when I know that in this land there have been women after women capable of giving this blessed service to their God and their kind; who by the laws, as it is called, of society, have been compelled to waste upon the most worthless objects the most beneficent capacities, I do feel an indignation rising within myself, that we have not before this provided nobler spheres of action for these noble creations of our God. (Applause.) Well, my Lord Mayor, to some degree this is, I thank God, remedied; and I know myself Christian ladies, who for the love of Christ would,

at my own desire, go forth to British Columbia, for the mere sake of taking out such girls, and bringing them there. (Cheers.) I know they would thank me for having given them the opportunity of so serving their country, their race, and their God. (Renewed cheers.) Well then, I say, we have the necessities provided; and only let every man who has the leisure—let every man who has the opportunity—from his place—especially in the Lower House of Parliament, undertake this, as men of old have undertaken great causes committed to them by God's providence, as the abolition of the slave-trade. (Loud applause.) Let them undertake it in that spirit, and God helping them, their names, not in England only, but in those healed distant colonies, shall go down upon the golden roll of heroes and of saints, upon which, thank God, shall be written the name of the founder of this bishopric, and the nourishers of this Mission. (Loud cheers.)

And, my Lord Mayor, let no man think it to be an unimportant matter for the nation at home. To a very great degree what our colonies are, that we must be at home. The blood that flows through those distant extremities returns by the law of vitality to the heart which furnished it. From the colony back to the native country returns perpetually the influences of vice or of virtue, of infidelity or of faith. It must be so whilst the living intercourse is quick and lively as it is at present; and therefore, if you make your colonies diseased you will make England sick. Ever in the natural body it is so. The slightest injury at the extremity of the smallest limb of the body taints, as the blood passes by it, the living current, and returns with a load of corruption to the heart. And so it is, my Lord Mayor, in the great vitality of this great people. We are nourishing sores for our destruction or we are nourishing healthy limbs for our strength in every one of these colonies that we found. This has been illustrated, my Lord Mayor, most beautifully, you will remember, by one of our great writers. This upgrowth of the colonies of England has been likened to a young tree, not killed by the overhanging branches of the parent oak, but itself growing up under the shelter, to take in due course of time the parent's place, and exhibit another full-grown oak to another rejoicing generation. (Cheers.) But then, if you would have it so, you must plant the *oak* and not the *upas tree*; you must plant that which shall diffuse its own vitality and health around it, and not diffuse what shall be a poisonous influence in this earth of God's. Ay, my Lord Mayor, and you may carry the figure further. These vigorous plants of ours, as they grow up, must exercise a great influence upon the mother country at home. What have we seen so lately in America but this great lesson? Who of us has not with a bleeding heart seen the miseries that have come upon our brethren and descendants upon the other side of the Atlantic? Any voice that tells me that the English people rejoice in one of those afflictions is a voice of falsehood which I utterly repudiate. (Loud cheers.) We have the deepest sympathy with their well-being—we have the most earnest desire to see them shake off the evils of their present state of society and rise to the full greatness of redeemed humanity. We have the deepest interest, even politically and socially, in their welfare.

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And so it must be; and this is what I would, before I sit down, point out to this meeting. Every one of those plants, as time goes on, will either be a shelter and a strength to the parent oak, when in old age it begins to be a little withered—it may be—in some of the extremities of its boughs, and, putting on the symptoms of agedness, begins to lose something of the abundance of a wanton growth. Then will come the question—Shall these trees you have planted, round it grow hostile to it, and, as the winds of heaven agitate them, threaten that mother plant—or shall they shelter it with a loving embrace from any enemy that may come upon it, and show that it has planted a goodly seed to be the rejoicing of the nations? (Loud and long-continued applause.)

The Right Rev. Prelate then moved the Resolution.

The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P.—

My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, there is certainly an advantage in following a man like the right reverend prelate who has just addressed you—namely, that in seconding a resolution there remains hardly anything to say. I am sure that the sentiments which he has uttered have commended themselves to those who are present, and will commend themselves to the country at large. In considering this resolution, which enunciates the thought that the Mission to Columbia, so generously founded by Miss Burdett Coutts, deserves our continued and liberal support, we may well for one moment dwell upon the importance of that colony. Nurtured by the Government of this country, and blessed by the generous gifts of a lay member of our Church, if we endeavour to foresee what must be its future, we must feel that it is worth all the labour and all the exertions that we can bestow upon it. There can be but little doubt that at some, perhaps not very distant day, it will be the shortest route to our Eastern possessions. (Hear, hear.) And if we needed any further encouragement to foster a young settlement such as British Columbia, I am sure that the conduct of the older colony—Canada—during recent events, must have supplied that encouragement to us. I believe that if anything has strengthened the mother country in the eyes of Europe and of the world, it has been the sympathy and the affection that have been manifested to us by our North American dependencies during the last few months. I hope, therefore, that the advice which has been tendered to us by the right reverend prelate will not be forgotten. The able statements made to this meeting by Mr. Garrett show us that the work required there is peculiarly a missionary work—missions to the Indians, missions to our own countrymen, missions to the Chinese. And I think it would be well indeed if we, all of us, directed our energies during the next twelve months, towards remedying the social want which has been so eloquently put before us by the right reverend prelate. Nor do I see any great difficulty in the way. The question resolves itself into one of expenditure. We have, as he has told us, a superabundant female population here. How much of our time has been spent of late years in endeavouring to find new occupations for women! And yet, in all our colonies, but more especially in this one

of British Columbia, if there is one cry louder than any other, it is that we should send them out our surplus female population. I hope that this emigration scheme will be followed up. There is every facility for it. We have experience. We have a department of the Government which has now become, through long training, competent to direct such a stream of emigration. There are associated bodies of ladies in this country who are at work, and are at this moment ready to take up the question, and give their whole experience and energy to it; so that, if this emigration scheme is set on foot, the emigrants may be preserved, during their transit, from those evils which were encountered in the earliest attempts to send females to the colonies. We have, as the right reverend prelate has observed, a home in Columbia. We have a willingness among the shipowners to put facilities in our way, and there only remains the one difficulty of funds, which I trust the result of this meeting will go far to remedy. I trust that the public will place at the disposal of our excellent friend, the Commissary of the Bishop, a sum sufficient to cheer his heart, and encourage him to go forward in this much-needed work. (Cheers.) The munificent gift with which this bishopric has been endowed, shows, I think, not only the liberality, kindness of heart, and Christian feeling, but also the wisdom of the generous donor. If we were just commencing the enterprise, it would be set down as an impossibility; but such a noble example encourages us to go forward in the good work. When a large sum is given at the outset of an undertaking, we generally find that the public takes the matter up and subscribes at least an equal sum. No one can thoughtfully look on a rising colony without feelings of anxious interest. How much depends on the foundations of society laid in it. How influential a few men and a few families become. To England especially, so girt with the ocean that her sons and daughters must go across the waters even to live, every rising colony has a double interest. Even our dearest of kin may be colonists, and the interests of thousands at home are bound up with the welfare of families scattered to the corners of the earth. But while many have gone forth, many are still asking, How can we go? And what answer shall we give? Shall it be a hand stretched out to help, or shall we selfishly take our ease and turn away? Generations to come may bless us if we help at this crisis, and we shall confer a double blessing by so doing, both socially and morally. I have great pleasure, my Lord Mayor, in seconding the resolution. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor then put the Resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. Garrett here read a letter, just received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating that the Right Honourable Gentleman was confined to bed by an attack of rheumatism, and expressing his deep regret at being unable to attend the meeting.

The Lord Mayor then called upon the LORD BISHOP of LONDON, who said :—

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OP OF LONDON,

My Lord Mayor, I am quite sure that we are all very sorry indeed to hear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is unwell, and no one is more sorry to hear it than I am, because I feel very unequal to moving the resolution which was to have been placed in his hands. That resolution points to a very different view of the subject from the resolution which has just been adopted. Whereas hitherto an appeal has been made to the mother country to support this Church in the colony, the resolution which I hold in my hand points rather to this, that we rejoice that the Church in the colony is beginning to support itself. Whatever views we may take—and I am sure I for one should not wish to differ from my right reverend brother on the subject of colonization—yet, whatever views we may take as to whether or no it would be better for England if her colonies were independent, I am afraid—or I am glad—that this we must allow : that in course of time, probably, our colonies will become independent, politically. And we are anxious that when their political life attains its maturity, their religious and ecclesiastical life should have become mature also. (Cheers.) Therefore we are in no way going against the principle which was so forcibly laid down by my right reverend brother when we express our thankfulness that some symptoms begin already to appear of this Church, which was founded only three years ago, becoming a self-supporting—an independent national Church. (Hear, hear.) There is no fear lest this view of the matter, which is embodied in the resolution, should cool your zeal as to the duty of contributing largely to the support of the Church in that colony, for this resolution points out that that work is distinctly of two kinds. There is the Church in the colony for the colonists, and there is the Missionary work which the colonists are carrying on amongst the heathen. In that last department of their work they must still depend greatly upon us. Our great societies will find no better field to which to direct their energies than the two branches of distinct Missionary work which this colony of British Columbia brings before us. To the Indians we owe a deep debt for the mischief that has been inflicted upon them by the approach of European civilization, and the only way to wipe out that debt is by sending them, tardily though it may be, the blessings of European religion. And then the Chinese, who leave their distant homes and confer benefits upon our colonies by their labour—to them also we certainly owe a great debt ; and I trust that in a British Christian colony they will ever find that their souls are attended to by those who profit by their bodily work when they come amongst us. Now, my Lord Mayor, it is only three years since this Church was founded. It is only two years—unless I am mistaken—since the Bishop of British Columbia actually settled in his distant diocese. (Hear, hear.) And from the papers which Mr. Garrett was kind enough to place in my hands, I confess it is not only a feeling of thankfulness, but somewhat also of astonishment, which rises in my mind, when I consider how much has been done during that short time to make this Church a self-supporting and independent Church. I have no doubt that this result, and the prospect of this result going much further than it has at present, is mainly owing to the

mode in which this religious work has been undertaken in British Columbia. I have no doubt that the principles that were stated by my right reverend brother do point to the real truth in this matter, and show how it is that in so short a time a real national Church is growing up in this distant country. When I first came to the diocese of London the first clergyman whom I was called upon to license held his cure at Lima. Shortly afterwards I was remonstrated with by a clergyman, living in Vancouver's Island, for not exercising, from this centre of the extensive metropolitan diocese, more supervision over Vancouver's Island, as part of the diocese of London. (Laughter.) Now, the Bishop of London never aspired to be an œcumenical, or universal bishop; and certainly, as long as these distant parts of the earth were supposed to be under his jurisdiction, though he might possess powers very different from mine—though he might have that energy and zeal which directed the diocese of London for thirty years, and did make itself felt through every corner of the habitable globe in calling up those new dioceses which we rejoice to see founded, one after the other (cheers)—though he might be endowed with almost superhuman power—I feel convinced that he never could do the work of overseer for those very distant parts of the earth. Therefore, if episcopacy and an episcopal form of government was in those parts of the world to be anything more than a mere name, it was absolutely necessary that the connexion between the Bishop of London and Vancouver's Island should come to an end; and I rejoice to think that it was deemed proper—as it certainly was the only right way of maintaining an episcopal form of government in those parts of the earth—that a bishop should be sent forth personally to administer the work there, and by his actual presence to engage at once the sympathies of the people amongst whom he lived, and to stir up their energies for the work that so imperatively called for their exertions in their own neighbourhood. If it was difficult to correspond with the *Church Missionary Society*, or the *Propagation of the Gospel Society*, with their large and able staff of secretaries, I am sure it was far more difficult to correspond with a single individual who was here at a distance expected to look after those distant places; and, therefore, I feel sure that if in any way it was intended that the Episcopal Church—the Church of England—should exist in those distant parts, it was necessary that a bishop should be sent out. The very form of government is in itself beneficial to a people situated as the colonists are. When you send a bishop, as has been said, you send a man who has immediate power to act, and this is greatly in his favour. But I believe that in all things, even in the highest, a great deal depends upon the personal character of the man whom you send out; and, thank God! in this matter, you not only sent a bishop, but you sent a man whom we know, from our experience of two years, to have been one of the very best examples of a bishop that you could have sent to a distant colony—a man who at home gathered the sympathies of his people around him in his own parish, whose parishioners, some of them poor people, followed him up to London, and were present, as

many here will recollect, on that memorable day when he addressed us in St. James's Church, and who travelled a hundred miles or more, for the purpose of seeing him for the last time, and partaking of the Lord's Supper with him, before he went forth to his distant work. A man who could thus get at the hearts of the hardy fishermen of Yarmouth was the sort of man to get at the hearts of the colonists in British Columbia. And he has got at their hearts. That mysterious power of sympathy, whatever it may be, which is indispensable in any great work of this kind, he, by God's blessing, does possess, and he is making the fruits of it to be seen and felt. And not only does he possess this power of sympathy, by which he enlists the co-operation of others, but he has also indefatigable zeal—zeal well tried in the town of Leeds, well tried in the town of Yarmouth, and now bringing forth abundant fruit in British Columbia.

My Lord Mayor, I certainly think that we ought always to send forth our National Church to these distant colonies in its entirety. I mean that we ought to send it forth with its time-honoured episcopal form of government, and not only so, but that we ought to endeavour to send it forth with all those features which distinguish it at home—our Liturgy, for instance. How far better that men should have a form of sound words in which to approach their Maker than that we should leave them to the sole guidance of individual pastors, many of whom must be very imperfectly educated, and who might fail to set before them that sound and reverent way of addressing God which we rejoice to use in this land. We know that even that which is good, in such colonies as Columbia, is apt to be associated with eccentric forms; we know from our experience in many quarters that here and there the best religious feelings are diverted from their proper course, and that even the intensity of religious feeling is no guarantee that a real religious result shall be produced, or a really holy worship offered up to God. How desirable then, that we should send forth the formularies of a Church which has stood the test of so many hundred years and of such a variety of changes, which has been loved and honoured by men of such a variety of characters, and in whom have been poured forth the prayers of this great Anglo-Saxon race for centuries. Depend upon it, we shall find that there is no greater benefit we can give to men in those distant lands than the sending them, not only our form of Church Government, but also that form of sound words in which we approach God in our own churches at home. (Cheers.) And then that comprehensive loving spirit which characterizes our Church, which breathes forth in its formularies and makes them suited to be the voice of a great nation addressing God—it is important that we should send forth to our colonies, not merely a specimen of one set of sentiments among us, but that we should gather together in one whole all that variety of real religious feeling which centres in our own Church, and prevents it from splitting into a hundred sects, because of differences on some minor matters which are really of no vital importance. This is the sort of Church which we send forth when we send the Church of England in its entirety—we send it forth governed according to the episcopal order, using a sound form of words

proved to be good by the experience of centuries, and we send forth a Church which, instead of repelling and making narrow distinctions, opens its arms wide, that it may comprehend a whole nation and be really worthy the name of a National Church. (Applause.) And this I believe to be the spirit in which the work has been going on in British Columbia. No doubt there are great differences between the Church in such a colony and the Church at home. It has, indeed, the same battle to fight with carelessness and worldliness, the same battle also with open profligacy, and that in a form of which we know little at home; but the means whereby it is supported in this conflict are also the same. Each depends upon the same God and Saviour; and if in the means employed there is considerable variety, yet still gradually, even in the colonies, there comes to be reproduced the image of the Church at home. In those papers which have been placed in my hands will be found an account of the gradual growth of the Church in British Columbia. We rejoice that there has been great progress towards its becoming self-supporting. So far as I can gather from these papers, it appears that at the end of its first year the sum of 1,200*l.* had been raised in the colony. That is a great result in so short a time, showing, I think, how wise have been the principles on which this Church has been administered, and how wise has been the man who has been called, in God's providence, to administer it. (Cheers.) And then it is very cheering in these papers, to see also how the parochial system is beginning gradually to found itself in this colony. A meeting is described as having taken place in Victoria, in which the Bishop unfolded the various branches of the work which he wished to bring before his people—how he wished that there should be in every neighbourhood a parish with the same constituent elements which you find in the parishes at home, and how a response was made to his desire in this matter. We read of the consecration of new churches and of the formation of parishes there just as we read of the consecration of churches and the formation of parishes at home. Then again, as there are no ancient endowments to fall back upon, there is the creation of that which is a substitute for them—a great Church Society, which is to collect large funds in the colony and to administer those funds according to the wants of the particular places which apply for them—thereby preventing the Colonial Church from becoming—what otherwise there would be great danger of its becoming—a collection of congregations each of them dependent simply upon itself, with no central organization whereby the poor districts could share the abundance of those that are rich. The great benefit which we enjoy in the parochial system, with its old endowments, at home—if the theory is only well carried out in practice—is that no poor place should be neglected simply because it is poor. It should not be that rich men should gather themselves together in a congregation around some preacher whom they delight to listen to, but the poor as well as the rich should have church accommodation. That is the very object that is sought by this Church Society, which endeavours, so far as possible under changed circumstances, to attain the same result which is aimed at

and we send forth a narrow distinctions, the nation and be (clause.) And this has been going on in the differences between the colonies. It has, indeed, the same oldness, the same of which we know in this conflict of God and Saviour; the variety, yet still the reproduced the which have been the gradual growth that there has been. So far as the end of its first colony. That is a new wise have been administered, and how God's providence, to in these papers, gradually to found being taken place in the branches of the colony—how he wished to sh with the same at home, and how We read of the of parishes there and the formation of ancient endow- that which is a s to collect large according to the thereby prevent- wise there would congregations each central organization ce of those that parochial system, only well carried neglected simply n should gather preacher whom the rich should et that is sought s possible under which is aimed at

amongst ourselves by old endowments. Then again, the Bishop has very wisely endeavoured to draw his clergy together in meetings, so as to interest them in his efforts to organize some regular system of discipline according to which his whole diocese may be administered. In all these respects the Colonial Church is rapidly becoming what we desire to see it. But I have said it cannot yet do without assistance from home. One most interesting part of the papers I have referred to relates to a great Missionary meeting¹ which was held in Victoria, in which the colonists began to bestir themselves for the good of the Indians and the Chinese. We cannot fail to see what a blessing may arise from such steps. These men have been in danger hitherto of looking on the Indians and the Chinese with very little of Christian sympathy, but now they are called upon by their chief pastor, not only to aid him in building up their own Church, but in carrying on distant and difficult Missionary labours. All the great societies at home are ready to assist them in this work. That is one feature of this particular Church—it is not aided by one society and neglected by another, but it is aided by them all. The *Church Missionary Society* assisted by sending a Missionary from China, and the other societies which represent different phases of feeling in England are all ready to further this work. And I believe it is not a little owing to the exertions of Mr. Garrett that we see this union of persons of very different sentiments in support of the great work which this National Church is doing in British Columbia, and amongst the heathen who are within or contiguous to its borders. With regard to the Chinese, this work is not only the performance of a duty towards those who are in great want of our instruction, but it is very necessary for the preservation of the religion of the colony. We know what it is to have an influx into our own country of persons of different religious sentiments, and of a less elevated type of civilization than our own. I mean no disrespect to our brethren on the other side of the Channel, but there is no great town in England that has not suffered largely from the immigration of hordes of Irish Roman Catholics. Now, if you will just think what would happen if these men, instead of being Irish Roman Catholics, were heathen Chinese, you would see at once that, unless we were to bestir ourselves, and raise them to our type, they would very soon drag us down to theirs. And, certainly, in all the colonies of England where large numbers of Chinese are found, unless the colonists bestir themselves to make, by God's blessing, these Chinese into Christians, the Chinese will very soon turn the colony into a mere domain of heathendom. (Hear, hear.) This is one branch of Missionary work in which the colony still needs our help. And, with regard to the Indians, you will read in the account which will be placed in your hands, of the scenes of degrading intoxication and every sort of vice which take place among them—thousands of persons seen in a state of utter intoxication, spending the night in rioting and drunkenness, and every species of sensuality. The Indians knew nothing of drunkenness before we gave them our fire-water; and shall we not feel that there lies at our doors a deep responsibility if we are

¹ For the resolutions of this meeting see pages 25, 26.

not ready to second every effort which is being so zealously made in that colony, that we may redeem our neglect of the past, and bring those simple but degraded men to the knowledge of the Lord, who loves them with an everlasting love? I have great pleasure, my Lord Mayor, in moving the following resolution:—

“That, while the Missions to the Native Indians and Chinese claim special sympathy and assistance from home, this meeting learns with pleasure the successful efforts already made in the colony to render several branches of the Mission self-supporting.”

The Lord Mayor then called upon Sir J. K. SHUTTLEWORTH, who said:—

I have been most unexpectedly called upon, since I came upon this platform, to address this meeting, owing to the absence of that right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose distinguished position and ability would have been so much more worthy of the objects of this meeting. The resolution which the Bishop of London has introduced has special reference to the Indian race, and to the Chinese settlers who have resorted in such numbers to the colony of British Columbia, and who at one time threatened to exercise such a pernicious influence upon the morals of the inhabitants. It has been said, indeed, that the wealth and charity of this country was inadequate to the task of sending among these the Gospel, and of bringing them under the influence of our civilization, unless we neglected our home population. And, doubtless, if the effect of our exertions on those distant parts of the world were that we neglected the morally enslaved people in our great cities and rural districts, it would be a question how far we ought to proceed. But that is, practically, not the effect of missionary enterprises, but, on the contrary, it is found that they tend to open up the streams of charity, and to lead Christian people to think more of their responsibilities towards those around them. We do not find that the resources of other home charities have diminished as those of foreign missionary societies have increased. On the other hand, by sending forth our missionaries to these colonies, we at home derive a returning benefit—a reflex influence for good comes back to us. If these Missions are properly conducted—conducted in the spirit in which the Mission to British Columbia is carried on—(Hear, hear)—we shall not have a colonial population of hardy labourers and backwoodsmen, who, after their toils in districts separated from all the influences of civilization, return to the great cities and towns, too often to become the victims of demoralization; but we shall have a population brought under the influences of civilization and Christianity; and when these return to the towns they will bear with them the moral fruits of the labour that has been devoted to them, and will, in their turn, exercise a happy influence upon the masses of people who congregate in the cities, and upon the Indians and Chinese with whom they may be brought into contact. I would advert for one moment to the influence which the colonists must, necessarily, exert upon these tribes.

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over the aboriginal population of the North American continent. I am very glad that there are some gentlemen present who are connected with that company, and who will speak on its behalf; but I think we must acknowledge that, from the earliest period of its incorporation, it has exercised much valuable influence upon the natives; and, in its intercourse with them, has not preferred or asserted any undue claims as against those of the native tribes, and that it has striven to prevent the streams of demoralization spreading from the English to these tribes, and to prevent the introduction among them of the elements of destruction and disease in the form of ardent spirits. (Cheers.) That is a point of great importance, and I believe I am right when I say that the tribes which have been in contact with the Hudson's Bay Company have not only not decreased, but have absolutely increased, in numbers, whilst, in every other instance in which the natives have been brought in contact with Europeans, the white man has taken the place of the red man, and the native tribes have disappeared before the so-called Christian settler. He has brought to them his vices, his diseases, his fire-water; has introduced among them new subjects of contention; has put into their hands new instruments of destruction; and he is completing his work in the extermination of their race. It is impossible to advert to this subject without remarking that there are at least two instances of men who have been endued with a higher spirit. I heard one of them described the other day, by no undistinguished individual, as a man who had been born in the wrong century, and that he was transplanted from the sixteenth into the nineteenth century. He is a man of the utmost genius and chivalry, who has done more than rule a tribe in a distant land; he has placed them in the same rank as Europeans. Endowed with the power of life and death, he has exercised it so humanely, that no mischief has arisen from it, while he has exercised dominion over the white and the dark race with the same lenity and wisdom. Yes, there exists on the mountainous coast of Borneo, under Rajah Sir James Brooke—(Cheers)—an example—the only example, I believe, in the world—of a mixed dominion over white and dark races, which at this moment is employing the powers with which it is intrusted to promote peace and goodwill, not for the forcible suppression of piracy, but for its peaceable suppression, under the influence of commerce and mutual intercourse, between the whites and the native people. There is another man who exercises a similar power—a man in whom courage and natural gallantry are united, with a strong sense of justice—I mean Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand. (Cheers.) It is impossible to mention the names of these two men without saying that they are, to my mind, two examples worthy of their country—whether displaced from the sixteenth century or not—more worthy than Raleigh, who was chiefly distinguished by intrepidity and power in the early periods of colonization, because both of them, while they exhibit all the valour and enterprise of Raleigh, exhibit all the power of Christian charity. (Cheers.) The resolution I hold in my hand anticipates the beneficial influence of the Columbia Mission upon the Chinese and the Indians. The Bishop of London has described the demoralizing and depraving influences of the

immigration of inferior races on our own great cities. In my early life I was a dispensing physician in the cities of Edinburgh, Dublin, and Manchester, and there I witnessed the effect of a very large immigration of the Irish upon the English population. No one but a physician or a clergyman, who witnesses the effect of such an immigration into his own district or parish, can have any idea of the pernicious influence which it has. Economists disbelieve it, because they please to disbelieve in the corruption arising from such evil associations, just as they please to disbelieve the elevating power of high moral influence. But in the same way as the influx of the lower orders of Irish has had a bad influence upon the population of our large cities, must the Chinese exercise a bad influence upon the population of British Columbia; and it is absolutely necessary that the corrupting influences of an inferior, a degraded race, shall be counteracted, as far as possible, by the devoted labours of such men as the Bishop of Columbia, and the faithful Missionaries by whom he is surrounded. As I was called upon most unexpectedly to address the meeting, I must apologise for having done so in so imperfect a manner. I have great pleasure, my Lord Mayor, in seconding the resolution. (Applause.)

The Resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. T. J. ROWSELL then came forward and said :—

My Lord Mayor, owing to the absence of some of those who should have spoken to-day, I have been asked to offer a few observations. At this hour I will not detain the meeting by any lengthened speech, but I am sure I shall meet with the hearty support of this meeting when I inform them that I have to move :—

“That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his great kindness in supporting this Mission, and for presiding on this occasion.”

It is very unnecessary for any one to speak of the manner in which the Lord Mayor has discharged his duties in a magisterial capacity, still less as our chief magistrate. We know his painstaking labours in everything that can advance the interests and sustain the dignity of this great city. We have, however, to thank him to-day for his valuable countenance and assistance to this society. Rather let me not say, “thank him;” it will be more pleasing to him, and appropriate, if I say that we cordially accept his sympathies in such a good work as this. In these matters we must feel that we owe to one another very little of thanks, and I am sure his lordship will allow me to say, that coming to a meeting like this, away from the cares of commerce and of office, face to face with the realities of an unseen world, must be a pleasure and a profit to him and to us all. We know, however, how devoted his lordship is with regard to the interests over which he is called upon to preside. I have witnessed this feature in his character on many occasions, in the quiet of his own Mansion House, where much work has been carried on on behalf of our societies under his auspices. It is a matter of unfeigned pleasure, I am sure, to all of us,

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that the citizens of London have given us for the second time an opportunity of asking him to preside at our meeting. (Cheers.) I beg leave to move the resolution which I have read.

EDEN COLVILLE, Esq. then said:—

I have much gratification in seconding this motion. It needs, I am sure, no eloquence of mine to record the sense which this meeting must entertain of the ability with which his lordship has presided over us, and which, indeed, distinguishes him in all his public acts. I consider him an exceedingly appropriate chairman for a missionary meeting, and I will tell you why. I have myself travelled through the whole Indian territory of North America, and I took a great interest in the missionary work that is going on there. Well, I came to this conclusion, that civilization must necessarily accompany Christianization in dealing with aboriginal populations. I would almost say that it must precede Christianization. I consider, moreover, that of all the influences which God has given us for civilizing nations, there is nothing more successful than commerce, and therefore I think that the chief magistrate of the chief commercial city in the world is a proper person to preside at such a meeting as this. (Cheers.) And now, having performed my duty, it would, perhaps, be thought right in me to sit down; but I should like to say a few words to the meeting, not in my individual capacity, but as the representative of the Hudson's Bay Company. I was glad to be here to-day, for the purpose of showing that the Company still take an interest in the great colony of British Columbia, and in the missionary work going on there. For rather more than twenty-five years we administered the government of British Columbia, before it was so called. Her Majesty's Government, the circumstances of the country having changed, relieved us of the responsibility, and I think they acted rightly in so doing; and we are there now simply as traders. But we continue to feel a deep interest in all that concerns the prosperity of the colony—and a great colony I believe it will be. When we governed it I believe it was governed in a manner calculated to further the happiness of the Indians, and I think it has been greatly owing to the efforts of the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company—to the manner in which they carried out their instructions—that we are seeing the rapid spread of Christianity in the colony. Your missionaries found the Indians a great deal more civilized than they would have been but for the influence of the Company. (Cheers.) I believe that the officers of the Company showed a rare combination of firmness and conciliation, truth and fair dealing, and that they preserved the natives as far as in them lay from the contaminating influence of the vices of the white man. There was a remarkable contrast between the conditions of the Indians in our territory and those below the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, in which, I suppose, the only way of dealing with the Indians was with the rum and the rifle and so to extirpate them, or, as they would term it, "improve" them, from the face of the earth. And now, my Lord Mayor, I have only to add one word more. It so happens, that I am also a director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and I wish to take this

opportunity of stating to Mr. Garrett, and those gentlemen who take an interest in the Emigration, that if they consider the shortness of the voyage—five weeks instead of five months—and, counterbalancing with that what is necessarily the difference in expenditure, will come to us, they will be met with every possible wish to facilitate their views. (Cheers.) It is with much pleasure that I second this resolution. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. GARRETT :—

My Lord Mayor, I would ask permission from this meeting to say one word in support of this resolution. There are two questions pressing very strongly for our support. One is the question of Religious missions, and the adequate support of those Missionaries who, having left their homes here, have settled in British Columbia. My lord, it is important that there should go forth from this meeting the expression of an assurance that those clergymen and ladies, who have given their lives to this work, shall be supported in that distant land. The collection made at this meeting will be devoted to this Religious Mission; and, I rejoice to say, one generous friend of the Mission, Thomas Powell, Esq., residing at 2, Palace Gardens, has added to his previous contributions a donation of *Ten Guineas* for the special benefit of the Mission to the Chinese. (Cheers.) Permit me to record here, my lord, a deep debt of gratitude which is due by all friends of this Mission to Mr. POWELL and his family; in times of much pressure from arduous and anxious labours, I have found unwearied assistance, and most valuable counsel and advice, always ready for me in his circle. And my faith can clearly see the names of two sisters written gloriously on that golden roll, of which the Bishop of Oxford so beautifully spoke as bearing before our God the nourishers of this Mission. (Applause.) But, my lord, next to the Religious question, there is another subject which has been alluded to to-day, and which has met with the strongest sympathy—I mean the Columbian Emigration Society,¹ which, with the Divine blessing, may become a powerful handmaid to the Mission. There are a few papers with the clerk who has charge of this department, which give the name of the treasurer and the banks where money may be paid to the credit of this fund; and if this meeting will be kind enough to take the papers home, and to enable us within a few weeks to see that funds will be provided, this Emigration scheme will become successful. (Cheers.) Let me give a distinct idea of what we wish. The latest time at which emigrants ought to leave Great Britain is the 30th of May. On that day we hope that a band of emigrants—respectable people—people fitted to take that position in life in the colony which Mr. Brown in his letter points out—will go forth. We hope we shall not only find the proper people, but have the funds with which they may be sent. A suggestion of a very practical nature has been made by a gentleman who is well versed in works of benevolence of this nature. It is this: At Coventry, at the present moment, there is an amount of distress which it is almost impossible for the local resources at Coventry to relieve. If it were possible to show many of those who are

¹ See note on page 67.

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there in a state of actual distress, a high road by which they may secure for their industry and skill a sphere in a new land—by which they may find a home, and a vigorous one, in this distant colony—great good would no doubt be done; and this new Emigration Society¹ might thus be made a valuable agent in a great work. (Cheers.) I submit to this meeting that the Lord Mayor deserves our most cordial thanks. Never have we required to see him, even upon the bench in his most hurried moments, but we have had access to him. We have been admitted to his own dining-room when we have had occasion to intrude upon him in his hours of privacy, and never have we met with anything but the greatest consideration and kindness. I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. J. ROWSELL :—

I wish to add that this meeting would not have been pent up in this small room if the Lord Mayor's Egyptian Hall had not been at this moment taken possession of by the scaffold-poles and such instruments as are necessary in the works of refitting, which are required to prepare for the approaching International Exhibition.

The Resolution of thanks to the Lord Mayor was carried with acclamation.

The LORD MAYOR :—

I beg to return you, ladies and gentlemen, my hearty acknowledgments for the manner in which you have been pleased to receive my humble services. I have only endeavoured to do my duty; and instead of being entitled to thanks for being here to-day, I really feel that I have enjoyed one of the greatest treats which it was possible for me to receive. I am in my Civil capacity considered to be the head of the City of London, but I have been to-day assisting at a great national work, with objects the loftiest that man can think of. And to have listened to the eloquence which we have heard to-day, and to be present in the same room with the lofty-minded woman who has munificently established this Mission, are incidents which I cannot think of without much gratification. To be thanked, then, for coming, in addition, places me in a position which is much to be envied. (Applause.)

The LORD BISHOP of HONOLULU then pronounced the Benediction, and the meeting separated.

¹ AN EMIGRATION SOCIETY was subsequently formed, and a first party of sixty women sailed for Columbia, in the steam ship *Tynemouth*, on the 9th June, 1862. Information relative to the Emigration Society may be obtained from the Rev. John Garrett, Vicarage of St. Paul, near Penzance.

General Committee :¹**HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.**

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.	THE REV. HENRY MACKENZIE.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD BERNERS.	THE REV. EDWARD WILSON.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD.	THE REV. H. R. NEVILL.
SIR HARRY VERNEY, BART. M.P.	THE REV. G. C. GUISE.
THE HON. AND VERY REV. THE DEAN OF NORWICH.	THE REV. T. F. STOOKS.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF CHICHESTER.	THE REV. C. SMYTH.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ELY.	THE REV. JOHN GARRETT.
THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BOUVERIE.	ROBERT HANBURY, JUN. Esq. M.P.
THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BICKERSTETH.	WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
THE REV. PROFESSOR STANLEY.	JOHN ABEL SMITH, Esq.
THE REV. DR. DICKSON.	HUGH HAMMERSLEY, Esq.
THE REV. CANON HOPPER.	HEADLAM GREENHOW, Esq.
	JAMES VENNING, Esq.
	ROBERT SMITH, Esq.
	JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq.
	THOMAS BRIGHTWEN, Esq.
	C. J. PALMER, Esq.
	G. P. ARDEN, Esq.

Together with the Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers of District Associations.

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REV. CANON NAPPEAN.	REV. J. E. KEMPE.
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SIR HARRY VERNEY, BART. M.P.	REV. JOHN GARRETT.
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ROBERT SMITH, Esq.	G. P. ARDEN, Esq.

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G. P. ARDEN, Esq. Halstead, Essex.

Secretary to the Executive Committee :

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OFFICE of the MISSION, 1A, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

CONTRIBUTIONS may be paid to the account of the COLUMBIA MISSION, at MESSRS. COUTTS & Co. 59, Strand; Cox & Co. Craig's Court, Charing Cross; SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS, 1, Lombard Street; ROBERTS, LUBBOCK, & Co. Mansion House Street, City; 79, Pall Mall; and at MESSRS. D. LA TOUCHE & Co. Castle Street, Dublin.

N.B.—POST OFFICE ORDERS, on BISHOPSGATE STREET, may be made payable and forwarded to Rev. C. Crowden, 1A, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate-st. London, E.C.

¹ The names of the Original Committee are printed here, because the Committee was in existence after the publication of the last Report. This Committee will not, however, appear in future Reports, as, under the Bishop's new organization, its functions, together with those of all the Commissaries, are superseded by the Executive (which is now the sole) Committee. The Bishop desires to express his gratitude to those noblemen and gentlemen who have thus kindly given the sanction of their names to the interesting Mission to which he has been called.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COLUMBIA MISSION, 1861.

GENERAL LIST.¹

	Don.	Ann.		Don.	Ann.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dr.	4 0 0		Pemberton, Rev. J.	1 0 0	
W.	5 0 0		Pennon, per S. P. G.	4 8	
Shott	2 10 0		Philpott, Rev. J. Bilbrook & Stourbridge	10 0 0	
Strong, Miss	6 8		Philpott, Miss, Bilbrook & Stourbridge	10 0 0	
Wednesday	2 5		Philpott, Miss F. Bilbrook & Stourbridge	10 0 0	
Churchwoman	5 0		Prescott, H. W. Esq.	5 0 0	
son, Rev. G.	10 0		Prichard	2 3 0	
the Misses (Aldershot)	2 10 0		Radford, Miss.	—	1 0 0
Mr.	10 7 0		Read, Miss	1 0 0	
Miss (Pontefract)	—	10 0 0	Ringwood (Fruits of an Easter-tree, per		
Miss Mary Jane (ditto)	—	10 0 0	Miss F. Maturin)	28 15 6	
Miss Louisa (ditto)	—	5 0 0	Ripon, per S. P. G.	11 0 0	
ford, J. G. Esq.	—	1 1 0	Robertson, Rev. D.	1 1 0	
Rev. W. L. (Seale)	1 0 0		Rownham, Hants, per S. P. G.	2 2 0	
rough (per Rev. J. C. Isard, 1860.)	1 0 0		S. A. D. (Winchester)	10 5	
ditto 1861	—	1 0 0	Saundera, Mrs. (Blackheath)	3 0 0	
death	1 0 0		Sawyer, Miss	1 10 0	
shaw, W. E. Esq.	44 3 9		Scott, Rev. W.	—	0 10 0
ingham, Miss	—	1 1 0	Seale, Rev. W. A.	1 0 0	
er, C. Esq. and Mrs. Brewster ...	—	2 0 0	Searle, Rev. C. E.	10 0	
ell, Rev. J. H.	1 0 0		Selsey, Lady	—	1 1 0
A. B. Esq.	—	1 1 0	Several persons, stamps for publications	7 8	
ed (Norfolk)	11 15 0		Sewell, Miss E.	10 0	
D. Esq. (Clure Hill)	5 0 0		Smith, Mrs. Thos.	10 0	
ernowne, Miss Louisa	100 0 0		Snow, Miss, Newport, Monmouth	5 0	
Great, Kent	5 0 0		Somes, Mrs. (Muswell Hill)	1 0 0	
hill, Miss S.	12 0 0		Stals, Miss	2 0 0	
tion by Friends	1 15 0		Stevens, Miss	—	1 1 0
r. Stansby, Miss	7 6		Stobart, Mrs.	2 0 0	
corpe, G. G. Esq.	—	2 2 0	Stone, Mrs. W.	1 1 0	
Miss	—	1 1 0	Stott, Miss	2 0 0	
North, per S. P. G.	12 18 0		Stoxton (collection)	1 0 6	
er, Miss C.	—	1 0 0	Strangways, Captain	2 0 0	
Rev. H. G.	—	1 0 0	Sturton, Rev. W. H.	1 0 0	
Hon. Mrs. C.	—	10 0	T. E.	10 0	
ck Rev. N.	—	1 1 0	Thompson, Penton, Esq.	—	1 1 0
ng, per S. P. G.	16 6		Thompson, Mrs. Penton	—	1 1 0
ng, E. E. N.	16 0		Thurnham, per S. P. G.	2 16 11	
ren, Countess of	5 0 0		Tod, Miss C. F.	5 0 0	
Miss	—	1 1 0	Torry, Very Rev. Dean (Cupar-Angus).	—	10 6
nds and Guillebrand, Misses	5 10 0		Tunbridge Wells, per S. P. G.	2 2 0	
Rev. P. C. (Pennon)	5 0		Underwood, Mrs. J. H.	10 0 0	
th, Rev. T.	—	10 0	Vacher, George, Esq.	5 0 0	
T.	1 0 0		Vymer, Miss	10 0	
am, per S. P. G.	10 6		Walford, Mrs.	2 10 0	
Rev. A. M.	—	1 0 0	Ward, Miss F. M.	21 0 0	
er, Rev. W. A.	5 5 0		West, Rev. R.	5 0 0	
Miss F.	5 0 0		West, Miss A. M.	—	1 1 0
field, Mrs. Reigate, coll.	5 0 0		West, Miss C.	—	1 1 0
ead (Norwich)	1 0 0		Whately, Mrs. per S. P. G.	13 0 0	
Rev. N. F., Burnington	1 0 0		White, Rev. R. M. (Aveley)	10 0	
mon, Miss (per Miss Harper)	—	1 0 0	Whittaker, Mrs. for 1860	1 1 0	
Rev. J. E. (coll.)	1 0 0		Ditto 1861	—	1 1 0
W. D. Esq.	2 5 0		Whitwick	2 2 0	
Miss, Banbury	5 0		Winford	3 0	
Southsea	10 0		Whorlton, per S. P. G.	1 6 11	
L. Bowdon, Cheshire	—	2 0 0	Williams, H. R. Esq.	4 4 0	
eld, (Christ Church)	10 0		Williams, Mrs. per Rev. P. C. Williams	10 0	
ay, Rev. J. (East Ilsley)	1 1 0		Wilson, R. D. Esq.	2 2 0	
in, Captain F.	25 0 0		Wood, Mrs. Ann, Penkridge	—	10 0 0
am, Lady	1 0 0		Worling, Offering from parish of	7 0 0	
Wm. Esq.	10 0 0		Z	10 0	
Maria (Speen)	10 0				
ay, Miss, Stourbridge	5 0 0				
M.	5 0 0				
Downager Countess	—	10 0 0			
Men, Miss Flora	4 7 0				
er, Miss R. (the late)	10 0 0				
l, G. Esq.	—	1 1 0			

Donations and Collections 408 8 9 7 16 6
508 8 9
582 5 3

¹ See also Metropolitan List, page 76.

DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.

BATH.	
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> (Col. Olivier. J. H. Markland, Esq. Rev. H. M. Scarth.	
<i>Don.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>
£	s. d. £ s. d.
Bath, per S.P.G.....	— 5 0 0
Ditto, ditto	— 1 0 0
Ditto, ditto	— 1 0 0
	7 0 0
(No further return in time for audit.)	

CHEW MAGNA.	
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. E. A. Ommannay.	
Meeting	2 8 10
Sale of Books	10 0
	2 18 10

STOKE, SOUTH.	
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. H. Calverley.	
<i>Don.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>
£	s. d. £ s. d.
Miss E. S. Calverley's card:—	
Brooks, Mrs.	10 0
Butler, H. C.	1 6
Calverley, Rev. H. ...	10 0
Calverley, Mrs. H. ...	10 0
Calverley, H. C.	7 6
Calverley, M. H.	2 6
Cookman, Mr. C.	1 0
Davy, G. A.	1 0
Davy, Miss C.	1 0
E. and C.	5 0
Haggitt, T.	1 0 0
Hankey, C. H.	1 0
Hankey, T. A.	1 0
Johnes, B.	1 0
Loveday, M. A.	2 0
Monde, F. C.	2 6
Royds, N.	1 0 0
Smyth, T. G.	5 0
Strangways, C. C.	1 0
Woodham, Miss	2 0
	5 5 0

TAUNTON.	
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. W. Redfern.	
(No return in time for audit)	
—	
WELLS.	
<i>Don.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>
£	s. d. £ s. d.
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. A. Du Cane.	
Church, Rev. Prebendy.	
DuCane, Rev. Canon...	
Melliard, Foster, Esq.	
Melliard, Mrs.	
Pinder, Rev. Canon ...	
Toppin, Rev. P.	
	2 2 0
Donations	2 2 0

DIOCESE OF CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY.	
(No return in time for audit.)	

BROMLEY COLLEGE.	
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. H. C. Adams.	
Sale of work executed by the Ladies	
	15 0 0

CROCKER HILL.	
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. W. Gardner.	
Gardner, Rev. W.	1 1 0

DOVER.	
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. J. Puckle.	
Contributions	7 1 0

HORSEMONDON.	
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. W. M. S. Marriott.	
Contribution	1 14 0

RAMSGATE.	
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. S. Woolmer.	
Back, Miss	— 5 0
Brodrick, Mrs.	— 2 2 0
Cowell, Misses.	— 1 1 0
Cundy, Mrs.	— 1 0 0
Gilmore, Rev. J.	— 1 1 0
Hardy, Miss.	— 5 0
Hodgson, Mr. J. B.	— 5 0
Huggett, Mrs.	— 10 0
Hughes, Evan, Esq.	— 10 0
Page, R. W. Esq.	— 1 1 0
Rammell, Geo. Esq. ...	— 10 0
Rammell, T. Esq. (dec.)	— 1 1 0
Robins, Rev. S.	— 1 1 0
Robins, Miss M. col. in 1860	— 2 5 0
Sicklemore, Rev. G. W.	— 1 1 0
Thomson, J. B. Esq. ...	— 5 0
Underwood, Mrs.	— 10 0
Watson, Mr. Geo.	— 5 0
Whish, Rev. R. P.	— 1 1 0
Whitehead, Rev. A.	— 1 1 0
Whitehead, Thos. Esq.	— 1 1 0
Wilkie, Mrs.	— 10 0

Witherden, Mrs.	—
Woolmer, Rev. C. E. S.	—
Young, Miss	—
Error in amount acknowledged in 1860	—

SHORNCLIFFE.	
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. W. F. Hobson	
Donations towards Arch. Wright Church at New Westminster.	
Collins, Rev. J. A. W. ...	5 0
Hobson, Rev. W. F. ...	1 0 0
Papillon, Misses	5 0
Soldiers' Missionary Box, Shorncliffe	2 0 0
	3 10 0

DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.

AMPLESIDE.	
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. H. J. Marlen.	
Coll. by Miss Arnold—	
Arnold, Mrs.	— 5 0
Crowdson, Mrs.	— 5 0
Creyke, Miss	— 1 0 0
Forster, Mrs.	— 5 0
Hiley, Mrs.	— 1 0 0

Hills, Mrs.	— 10 0
Hills, Miss	— 5 0
Hopkinson, Mrs. ...	— 10 0
Morse, Miss	— 10 0
Pedder, Miss	— 1 0 0
Penrose, Miss	— 10 0
Quillinan, Misses ...	— 1 1 0
Redmayne, Mrs.	— 5 0
Redmayne, Miss.	— 5 0
Ridgway, Mrs.	— 10 0

Ridgway, Miss	—
Richardson, Lady ...	—
Subs. under 5s.	—

IN ENGLAND.

71

KESWICK.

Sec. Rev. H. M. Short.

Don. Ann.
£ s. d. £ s. d.

Thett, Miss, Bishop-	—	1	0	0
hopford	—	10	0	0
Thett, Miss A.	—	10	0	0
Thett, Miss H. B.	—	1	0	0
ater, Rev. A. R.	—	3	1	0
		3	1	0

WINDERMERE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. E. Stock.

Don. Ann.
£ s. d. £ s. d.

Clowes, F. Esq.	—	10	0	0
Fenton, Rev. F.	—	5	8	0
Gwillyne, Rev. R.	—	1	1	0
Nowell, Rev. A. D.	—	1	1	0
Nowell, Mrs.	—	1	1	0

Don. Ann.
£ s. d. £ s. d.

Park, Miss.	—	10	0	0
Stock, Rev. E.	—	5	0	0
Yates, Miss.	—	1	0	0
		5	13	9

TAUNTON.

Sec. Rev. W. Redfern.

(No return in time for audit)

WELLS.

Don.
£ s. d.

Sec. Rev. A. Du Cane.	—
rch, Rev. Prebendy.	—
Cane, Rev. Canon.	—
lar, Foster, Esq.	—
lar, Mrs.	—
der, Rev. Canon.	10
pin, Rev. P.	2 2 0
	2 2 0

BIRKENHEAD.

Sec. Rev. Dr. Baylee.

(No return in time for audit.)

CHESTER.

Sec. Rev. C. Bowen.

by Rev. C. Bowen—

rch, J. Esq.	—	1	0	0
egg, Mrs.	—	1	0	0
nd, Henry, Esq.	—	1	0	0
egg, Mr.	5	0	0	0
lner, Rev. J.	5	0	0	0
ardell, W. Esq.	—	1	0	0
arren, C. Esq.	5	0	0	0
itfield, Mr.	5	0	0	0
in halfpennies by	—	15	0	0
Miss Lathbury	—	5	0	0
by the Misses Lees—	—	5	0	0
ower, Mr. T.	—	5	0	0
ut, Mr.	—	5	0	0
herall, Mr.	—	5	0	0
erson, Mr.	—	1	1	0
son, Mrs. Jas.	—	1	0	0
arrison, John, Esq.	—	10	0	0
arrison, Mrs. Job...	—	2	6	0
ay, Mr. T.	—	2	6	0
at, Mr. H.	—	5	0	0
oberts, Mr. Hugh ..	—	5	0	0

DIOCESE OF CHESTER.

S. G. F. 1 0 0
T. R. S. — 1 1 0

Donations	11	10	6	2	1	0
	13	11	6			

LIVERPOOL.

Hon. Sec. Rev. C. H. Burton.
Treasurers. (J. J. Rowe, Esq.
C. J. Groves, Esq.)

Serron, St. Philip's.	30	3	6	
Anderson, T. D. Esq.	1	1	0	
Armstrong, Wm. Esq.	1	0	0	
Baily, L. R. Esq.	—	5	5	0
Bland, Mrs.	—	1	1	0
Bland, Miss	—	1	1	0
Burton, Rev. C. H. and Mrs.	—	3	3	0
Burton, Miss C. L. col- lecting card	—	1	8	0
Bushby, Thos. A. Esq.	—	5	5	0
Bushell, Chris. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Caldar, J. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Collett, M. W. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Cotesworth, C. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Cox, Jas. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Dat., R. N. Esq.	1	0	0	
Gardner and Broomhall. Messrs.	2	2	0	
Gladstone, A. S. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Groves, Charles, Esq.	—	1	1	0
Gunston, T. B. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Hamilton, F. A. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Hance, J. J. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Hebson, Douglas, Esq.	5	5	0	
Holme, Mrs.	10	0	0	
Horsfall, G. H. Esq.	—	1	0	0
Hutchison, Robert, Esq. (Mayor)	10	0	0	
Inman, Chas. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Inman, Wm. Esq.	—	5	5	0
Keates, Jos. A. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Knowles, S. H. Esq.	—	1	1	0

Lady, a(per Miss Beck-	—	10	0	
with)	—	1	1	0
Lyne, Joseph, Esq.	—	10	6	
Mathison, J. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Marriott, John, Esq.	—	1	1	0
Murdoch, J. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Moss, G. W. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Martyr, Mrs.	—	1	1	0
Palmer, J. P. Esq.	—	6	0	0
Phipps, Chas. Paul Esq.	—	1	1	
Prowse, Joshua, Esq.	—	1	1	0
Rankin, R. Esq.	—	5	5	0
Rawson, P. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Roberts, Robert, Esq.	—	1	1	0
Rogers, Fletcher, Esq.	—	1	1	0
Rowe, Chas. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Rowe, Wm. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Rowe, J. J. Esq.	—	8	3	0
Saunders, Charles, Esq.	—	1	0	0
Steele, Edw. Esq.	—	10	6	
Swainson, John, Esq.	—	1	1	0
Tinley, G. A. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Tinley, R. J. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Tobin, Miss	—	2	2	0
Torr, John, Esq.	—	1	1	0
Turner, Rev. Dawson.	—	1	1	0
Tyrer, Wm. & Jas. Esqs.	—	2	2	0
Whitehouse, T. L. Esq.	—	1	1	0
Zwischenbart, R. Jun.	—	1	1	0
Esq.	—	89	1	6
		39	3	0
Collections and Donations	—	89	1	6
		128	4	6

SOUTHPORT.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. Jackson.

Jackson, Rev. J.	—	1	1	
Radley, Rev. M.	—	10	0	0
		1	1	0
Donation	—	10	0	0
		11	1	0

DIOCESE OF CHICHESTER.

BRIGHTON.

Sec. John Allfree, Esq.

mon, St. Peter's.	23	10	6
Otto, St. George's.	12	15	0
Otto, St. James's.	10	13	4

Allfree, Mr. John.	—	1	0	0
Aplin, The Misses.	1	1	0	
Chichester, Rt. Hn. Earl	—	2	0	0
Friend, a.	—	2	6	
Halcombe, Miss (Weston-	—	10	0	
super-Mare)	—	1	0	0
Jones, Miss.	—	1	0	0
Mc Swiney, Miss.	—	1	0	0
Watson, Miss.	—	10	0	0

Wilson, Mrs.	—	10	0	
		49	2	4
Donations.	—	49	2	4
		64	2	4
Subs. not in time for audit.	—	2	13	10
		81	8	4

CONTRIBUTIONS

BEXHILL.

Hon. Sec. Rev. H. W. Simpson.
(No return in time for audit.)

CHAILEY.

Hon. Sec. Rev. F. R. Hepburn.
Don. Ann.
£ s. d. £ s. d.
Contribution..... 1 16 3

CHICHESTER.

Hon. Sec. Very Rev. the Dean of
Chichester.
Coll. by Miss F. Hirst 4 0 0

CHICHESTER—ALL SAINTS.

Hon. Sec. Rev. C. P. Phinn.
Don. Ann.
£ s. d. £ s. d.
Contribution 0 5 0

HASTINGS.

Hon. Secs. (Rev. T. Nightingale.
Rev. T. S. Huxley.
Contributions 1 10 0
Ditto 10 0
2 0 0

MARDEN, EAST.

Hon. Sec. Rev. Andrew Vogan.
Don.
£ s. d. £ s. d.
Vogan, Rev. Andrew... — 2

SEDDLEScombe.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. Pratt.
Contribution..... 5 0 0

SULLINGTON.

Hon. Sec. Rev. Henry Palmer.
Collection 1 0 0

DIOCESE OF DURHAM.

AYCLIFFE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. D. Eade.
Eade, Rev. J. D. 2 1 0
Smith, Mrs. 2 1 0
2 2 0

DARLINGTON.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. G. Pearson.
Charlton, Miss. 2 0 0
Hazlewood, W. Esq. M.D. 10 0
Pearson, Rev. J. G. 10 0
2 10 0
Donations 2 10 0
3 0 0

Maltby, Rev. H. — 1
Richards, Rev. J. — 2
Runtun, Rev. F. W. — 1
Stoker, Rev. H. — 1
Stoker, W. Esq. — 1
Wharton, W. L. Esq. — 1
22

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

Hon. Sec. Rev. G. H. Hamilton.
Collection 3 10 9
Sale of Books 5 0
3 15 9

DURHAM.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. Cundill.
Carr, Rev. Charles — 1 0 0
Chevallier, Rev. T. — 5 0 0
Cromwell, Rev. J. G. — 1 1 0
Cundill, Rev. J. — 1 1 0
Edcombe, Miss. — 2 0 0
Jenkins, Rev. Dr. — 5 0 0
Liddell, Hon. G. — 1 1 0

HARTLEPOOL, WEST.

Hon. Sec. Rev. James H. Moore.
Moore, Rev. James H. — 2

MIDDLETON IN TEASDALE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. G. H. Brown.
Contribution..... 1 1 0

DIOCESE OF ELY.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Hon. Sec. Hon. & Rev. E. Pellew.
Pellew, Hon. and Rev. 5 0 0
Pridden, Rev. E. W. ... — 1 0 0
5 0 0 1 0 0
Donat. n. 5 0 0
6 0 0

HOLLWELL.

Hon. Sec. Rev. C. D. Radcliffe.
Contribution..... 1 1 0

HOPTON.

Hon. Sec. Rev. Henry Dawson.
Burke, Mrs. J. 2 6
Dawson, Rev. H. 1 0 0
Dawson, Rev. W. 1 0 0
Dawson, Mrs. 10 0
Dawson, Miss. 10 0
Friend, by Mrs. Button 1 0 0
Hagitt, Miss, by Miss
Dawson, for drawing 1 0 0
Jackman, Rev. W. 10 0
Yates, Miss, by ditto 1 0 0
Coll. by Miss E. Clarke
Button, Mrs. 5 0
Button, Miss. 5 0
Scott, Mrs. 4 0
Woodard, Mrs. 8 0
Small sums 8 6
Coll. by Miss Luffingham
F. S. 10 0
Small sums 1 0 0
Coll. by Miss Mathew
Small sums 5 0

Coll. by Mrs. Cox in
pence 12 6
10 2 0

HOUGHTON REGIS.

Hon. Sec. Rev. H. B. Smyth.
Contributions 4 16 6

WISBEACH.

Hon. Secs. (Rev. W. B. Hopkins.
Rev. H. Mackenzie.
Fawcett, F. Esq. — 1
Jackson, E. H. Esq. — 1
Jackson, Mrs. F. — 1
Leach, Mrs. — 1
Littlewood, Miss. — 1
Mackenzie, Rev. H. — 2
Marshall, Miss F. E. — 1
Metcalfe, F. M. Esq. — 1
8

WISTOW.

Hon. Sec. Rev. T. Woodruff.
Woodruff, Rev. T. — 2

CAMBRIDGE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. Martin.
Contributions 2 0 0
Jackson, Rev. Samuel. 4 5 6
5 5 6

ELY.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. H. Henderson.
Contribution 1 1 0

DIOCESE OF EXETER.

MARDEN, EAST.

Sec. Rev. Andrew Vogan.

Don.

Rev. Andrew... 2

SEDDLESCOMBE.

Sec. Rev. J. Pratt.

Contribution... 5 0 0

SULLINGTON.

Sec. Rev. Henry Palmer.

Contribution... 1 0 0

ASHBURTON.

Sec. Rev. W. Marsh.

	Don.	Ann.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Contribution...	6	11 8

CLYST ST. LAWRENCE.

Sec. Rev. E. C. Walkey.

Contribution... 15 0

COLEBROKE.

Sec. Rev. T. Drosier.

Thanksgiving offering
from the parishioners
Colebrooke... 2 10 0

CULLUMPTON.

Mrs. J. Whittier.

B. The contributions from this
association were omitted from the
list by mistake. See Appendix,
p. 96.

DAWLISH.

Sec. Rev. E. Fursdon.

Minister Dr. Baker.

Contribution...	10	11 2
Meeting...	4	11 2
Sale of books...	9	10
Net, Dr.	—	10 0
McGowen, Miss C.	—	10 0
Courtenay, Hon. and	—	—
Rev. H.	1	0 0
Courtenay, Lady A. M.	1	0 0
Stains, Wm. Esq.	—	1 0 0
St. Mrs. R. Mamhead	10	0
St. Miss	—	5 0
St. Mrs.	—	5 0
St. Mrs.	—	5 0
St. Mrs.	—	2 6
St. Pennell's Family	—	1 0 0
St. Miss	—	1 1 0
St. Miss	—	5 0
St. Mrs.	—	5 0
St. Mrs.	—	1 0 0
St. Mrs.	—	5 0

18	7	2	6	8	6
Contributions	18	7	2	24	15 8

DEVONPORT.

Sec. Rev. J. Lampen.

Contribution...	15	9 6
St. Rev. W. B. Hopkins.	1	0 0
St. Rev. H. Mackenzie.	9	0
St. Miss (coll.)	—	9 0
St. Miss	—	16 18 6

EXETER.

Sec. Rev. G. H. O. Shield.

Sec. Rev. C. C. Turner.

Minister Wm. Buckingham, Esq.

St. Bedford Chapel	21	17 10
St. Mary Major	8	12 11
St. Heavitree	11	2 6
Contributions	2	13 0
Anonymous	—	5 0 0
St. Mrs. Heavitree	1	0 0
St. Kingham, W. Esq.	5	0 0
St. John, Esq.	2	2 0
St. Combe, Miss	2	0 0 1 0 0

WISTOW.

Sec. Rev. T. Woodruff.

Sec. Rev. T. ...

	Don.	Ann.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

Fisher, Mrs. Instow	5	3 0
(coll.)	—	—
Fisher, Mrs. 1861, 1862,	15	0 0
and 1863	—	—
From two boys, per	0	10 0
Miss Reid	1	0 0
Hamilton, Miss	1	0 0
Kennaway, Sir John, Bt.	—	2 0 0
Per Miss Moore	0	19 4
Shield, Rev. G. H. O.	1	1 0
78	0	7 8 0 0

Collections and Donations	86	3 7
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FALMOUTH.

Hon. Sec. Rev. W. G. Coope.

Sermon... 4 4 9

Additional in stamps... 2 10

4 7 7

FOWEY.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. Kempe.

Collection... 1 9 7

Sale of books... 4 0

1 13 7

GUNWALLOWE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. R. B. Rodgers.

Contribution... 1 0 0

HELSTONE.

Hon. Sec. Mr. Osler.

Meeting... 3 10 2

Sale of books... 5 0

3 15 2

HONITON.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. F. Mackarness.

Contribution... 1 1 0

Porter, Mrs. Hembury

Fort... 1 0 0

2 1 0

LOSTWITHIEL.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. Brown.

Meeting... 2 12 6

Sale of books... 4 0

Brown, Rev. J.

Cd. of Miss Melville:—

Castle... 10 9

Fortescue, the Misses... 10 0

Friend, a... 2 6

Melville, Mrs. ... 10 0

Melville, Miss... 2 6

Melville, Miss R. ... 5 0

Melville, Miss W. ... 2 6

Westlake, Miss... 1 0 0

6 9 0

MANHEAD.

Hon. Sec. Hon. Rev. H. H. Courtenay.

Courtenay, Hon. Rev. H. H. ... 1 0 0

Courtenay, Lady A. M. ... 1 0 0

Ellis, Mrs. R. ... 5 0

Heateote, Miss (Twin) ... 1 0 0

8 5 0

MEVAGISSEY.

Hon. Sec. Rev. P. R. Bampfild.

	Don.	Ann.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

Meeting... 13 5

Offertories... 9 9

Additional contribution... 5 0

Ditto, per Mr. Taylor... 4 8

Ditto, S. P. G. ... 3 6

E. B. and E. D. (coll.)... 6 7

Trevenan, Miss H., St.

Ewe (collected by) ... 1 7 2

3 10 1

NORTHAM.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. H. Gossett.

Subscription 1860... 1 1 0

Ditto, 1861... 1 1 0

2 2 0

PETHERWIN.

Hon. Sec. Rev. H. T. May.

Contribution... 2 6

PLYMOUTH.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. C. Street.

Contributions per Rev.

W. P. H. White... 5 4 0

PLYMPTON, ST. MARY.

Hon. Sec. Rev. W. J. Coppard.

Contribution... 13 5 5

PLYMPTON, ST. MAURICE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. D. Williams.

Contribution... 1 10 6

REWE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. P. Williams.

Offertory... 19 0

Williams, Rev. P. ... 1 1 0

19 0 1 1 0

Donation... 19 0

2 0 0

ST. AUSTELL.

Hon. Sec. E. Carlyon, Esq.

Meeting... 4 15 2

Sale of books... 7 0

5 2 2

ST. MEWAN.

Hon. Sec. Rev. R. T. Wilson Taylor.

Offertory... 2 13 11

Coode, Mrs. Moore Cot-

tage, to purchase the

Scriptures... 10 0

Friend, a... 12 3

3 16 2

ST. PAUL, NEAR PENZANCE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. John Garrett.

Treas. Mr. Henry Maddern.

Grant from Prohl. Assn. ... 5 0 0

ST. SAMPSON.

Hon. Sec. Rev. C. Lyne.

Offertories... 1 8 3

¹ See also Dawlish.

TAVISTOCK.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. M. Fuller.		
<i>Don.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fuller, Rev. M. and Mrs.	—	1 1 0

TEIGNMOUTH.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. J. B. Simpson.		
<i>Treasurer.</i> Rev. J. Wrey.		
Sermon	15	17 10
Meeting	2	9 3
Sale of Books	—	1 1 0
Harrington, Mrs.	—	2 2 0
Ditto, 1860.	2	2 0
Hele, Rev. G. S. 1860.	—	10 0 0
Ovington, Miss.	—	0 10 0
Stooks, Miss.	—	1 0 0
Stooks, Miss E. M.	—	1 0 0
Sullock, Mrs.	—	0 10 0
	21	0 15 2 0
Collections and Donations	21	0 1
	36	2 1

TORQUAY.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. R. R. Wolfe.		
<i>Don.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sermon, Upton Church 12	10	8
Allen, Miss, Malvern, Link.	3	0 0
Armistage, Miss C.	—	1 1 0
Barnes, Rev. R.	—	1 0 0
Brown, Mrs.	—	2 0 0
Black, Glass, Esq.	—	1 1 0
Coutts, Miss.	—	5 0 0
Farrer, J. Esq.	—	5 0 0
Felden, Rev. W.	1	1 0
Harris, Rev. Dr.	—	2 0 0
Hoare, Mrs.	—	1 0 0
Hogg, Rev. S. R.	—	1 1 0
Hyett, Miss, Painswick	—	1 0 0
Kitson, Mrs. W.	—	1 1 0
Larden, Rev. Dr.	—	1 1 0
Milnes, Miss A. J.	—	1 0 0
Phillips, H. C. March, Esq.	—	1 0 0
Phillips, M. Lovell.	5	5 0
Sheppard, A. B. Esq.	—	1 0 0
Smithwick, Rev. W.	—	1 1 0
Tower, A. Esq.	—	1 0 0
Wake, Miss, Sheffield.	—	1 1 0

<i>Don.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Warner, Rev. G. T.	—
Wolfe, Rev. R. R.	—
	21 16 8 20
Collections and Donations ...	21
	51

(No further return in time for auc

TRURO.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. E. G. Harvey.		
Sermon	6	1 1
Meeting	1	0 0
Sale of books	2	0
	7	3 1

TYWARDREATH.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. Prebendary Lyne.		
Sermon	3	2 0

DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

BRISTOL.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. G. Madan.		
Madan, Rev. G.	—	1 0 0
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. C. E. Oakley ...	1	9 6
	2	9 6

BROOMSBORROW.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. R. P. Hill.		
Meeting	5	13 5
Holbrooke, Captain	—	10 0
	6	3 5

CAMPDEN, CHIPPING.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. C. E. Kennaway.		
Kennaway, Rev. C. E.	—	10 0 0

CHELTENHAM.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. L. J. Harrison.		
<i>Treasurer.</i> Rev. William Hodgson.		
Sermon	13	0 0
Meeting (deducting expences)	6	11 11
Cooke, C. T. Esq.	—	10 0
Fenn, Rev. J. F.	—	10 0
Hall, Miss	—	10 0
Hare, Miss	—	10 0
Harrison, Rev. L. J.	—	1 1 0
Hodgson, Rev. W.	—	1 0 0
Kempe, Mrs.	—	10 6
Lichfield, Captain, R.A.	1	0 0
Lady, a	—	1 0 0
Pycroft, Miss	—	2 6

Small sums & for books	2	6 9
Wilson, Rev. C. H.	—	1 1 0
Wilson, Miss	—	1 1 0
	28	13 8 2 1 0
Collection and Donations	28	13 8
	30	14 8
Subscriptions not in time for audit	7	13 2
	23	1 6

CLIFTON.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. W. W. Gibbon.		
Meeting	10	9 6
Sale of Books	—	16 0
Ditto, by Mrs. Hare.	—	2 0
Cave, Rev. O. (for Indian Mission)	5	0 0 1 1 0
Gibbon, Rev. W. W. (ditto) ..	—	1 0 0
Payne, Rev. V.	—	1 0 0
Smythe, Mrs.	5	0 0
Walker, Miss	1	0 0
	21	7 6 3 1 0
Collections and Donations ...	21	7 6
	24	8 6

GLOUCESTER.

<i>Hon. Secs.</i> (Rev. E. Houlditch. (Rev. J. Barlow.		
Meeting	8	5 6
Coney, Rev. C. B.	5	6 0
	13	10 6

HORSLEY.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. Thomas Myers.		
Myers, Rev. Thos.	—	1

HUNTLEY.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. D. Capper.		
Sermon	2	16 8

LEA.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. W. D. Hall.		
Sermon	4	0 6

SOMERFORD.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. W. Andrews.		
Contribution	1	13 6

TETBURY.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. F. Frampton.		
Contribution	1	1 0

WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. C. J. Jones.		
Sermon	7	0 0
Meeting	3	12 0
	10	12 0

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD.

BADGER.

<i>Hon. Secs.</i> Rev. T. F. Boddington.		
Sermon	7	17 1
Contributions	3	7 0
	11	4 1

CANON-FROME.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. John Hopton.		
Contribution	10	0 0

DONNINGTON.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. J. Lander.		
Contribution	1	0 0

HEREFORD.

<i>Hon. Sec.</i> Rev. W. C. Powie.		
Baker, Rev. B.	—	5 0

IN ENGLAND.

75

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
er, Rev. G. T. ...	— 1 0 0
e, Rev. R. R.	— 1 0 0
21 16 8 20	— 1 0 0
ctions and Donations ...	21 16 8 20
51	— 1 0 0
Further return in time for aud	— 5 0 0

TRURO.

Sec. Rev. E. G. Harvey.	— 6 1 1
ing.....	1 0 0
of books	2 0
7 3 1	

TYWARDREATH.

Sec. Rev. Prebendary Lyne	— 3 2 0
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ISTOL.

HORSLEY.

Sec. Rev. Thomas Myers.	— 1 0 0
s, Rev. Thos.....	— 1 0 0

HUNTLEY.

Sec. Rev. D. Capper.	— 2 16 8
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LEA.

Sec. Rev. W. D. Hall.	— 4 0 6
-----------------------	---------

SOMERFORD.

Sec. Rev. W. Andrews.	— 1 18 6
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TETBURY.

Sec. Rev. F. Frampton.	— 1 1 0
------------------------	---------

VESTBURY-ON-SEVERN.

Sec. Rev. C. J. Jones.	— 7 0 0
ng.....	3 12 0
10 12 0	

DONNINGTON.

Sec. Rev. J. Lander.	— 1 0 0
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HEREFORD.

Sec. Rev. W. C. Powie.	— 5 0
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ALBRIGHTON.

Sec. Rev. G. W. Woodhouse.	— 4 4 11
Meeting	18 6
5 3 5	

HANDSWORTH.

Sec. Rev. G. D. Boyle.	— 3 2
Meeting	18 4 6
Errears, 1860	2 1 0
10 6	
5 0	
1 1 0	
1 1 0	
1 0 0	
17 6	
10 0	
1 0 0	
10 6	
10 0	
1 0 0	
10 0	
1 1 0	
10 6	

BOSTON.

Sec. Rev. G. B. Blenkin.	— 1 1 0
Treasurer, T. Garrit, Esq.	— 1 1 0
Blenkin, Rev. G. B.	— 1 1 0
Vicar of Boston	10 0
Clark, Mrs. West Shir-	— 1 1 0
beck House	10 0
Collis, Mrs. Boston	1 1 0
Garrit, J. H. Esq. Boston	— 1 1 0
Garrit, Ths. Esq. ditto	— 1 1 0
Ge. Mrs. Brotherton	— 1 1 0
Oldrid, Rev. J. H.	— 1 1 0
Lecturer of Boston	8 0
May, Rev. R. Skirbeck.	— 8 0

ROSS.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. Ogilvie.	— 10 6
Contribution	10 6

SHREWSBURY.

Hon. Sec. Rev. G. C. Guise.	— 1 0 0
Meeting and Sermon	1 1 0
Beaumont, Rev. W.	10 0
Bolland, Rev. H.	9 0
Books sold	5 0 0
Carr, Rev. D.	1 0 0
Corbet, Mrs. J.	1 0 0
Darwin, Miss	1 0 0
Guise, Mrs. Powell.....	1 0 0
Guise, Miss J.	1 0 0
Ditto (col.)	3 0 0
Guise, Miss F.	1 0 0
Guise, Rev. G. C.	2 0 0
Harding, Miss	5 0
Haycock, Miss	1 0 0

DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD.

M. B.	— 1 0 0
Murray, Rev. G. W. ...	— 1 1 0
Oldfield, Mrs.	2 6
Nanns, Miss.....	2 6
N. J.	10 0
Philpotts, Mrs.	5 0
Rhodes, Mrs.	1 1 0
Shenton, Miss.....	5 0
Shipton, Mrs.	5 0
Stocks, Miss J.	5 0
Teale, Mrs. G.	5 0
T. N.	10 0
Watson, Mrs. J.	5 0
Box in school	2 6
Shenton, Miss (box) ...	6 0
Oldham, Mrs. (box) ...	1 8
Hale's, Mrs. (box)	7 3
22 18 7 14 11 6	
Collections and Donations	22 18 7
87 10 1	

ILKESTON, NOTTINGHAM.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. H. Jowitt.	—
(No return in time for audit.)	

SHIFFNAL.

Hon. Sec. Rev. H. Cunliffe.	— 17 0 0
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SMETHWICK.

Hon. Sec. Rev. E. Addenbrook.	— 5 3 8
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STAFFORD.

Hon. Sec. Rev. C. W. Dew	—
Treasurer. Thomas Salt, Esq.	—
(No return in time for audit.)	

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

Hon. Sec. Rev. Sir L. T. Stamer, Bart.	— 10 10 0
Campbell, Colin M. Esq.	— 10 10 0
Hutchinson, Rev. W.	— 2 0 0
Kinnersley, Mrs.	— 2 0 0
Stamer, Rev. Sir L. T. Bart.	— 2 0 0
Walker, Rev. P.	— 2 0 0
Wilbraham, Rev. C. P.	— 2 2 0
17 14 0	

DIOCESE OF LINCOLN.

Simpson, B. S. Esq.	— 1 1 0
Boston	10 6
White, Mrs. J. F. Skir-	— 10 6
beck	8 1 0

GAINSBOROUGH.

Hon. Sec. Rev. W. A. Frith.	— 10 0
Anderson, Miss E.	— 1 1 0
Buddicom, Mrs.	— 1 1 0
Bacon, Mrs.	— 10 0
Barker, Rev. H. C.	— 10 0
Brackenbury, Mrs.	— 10 0

Charters, Rev. E. H.	— 10 0
Coulson, Mr. John	— 4 0
Donations.....	1 10 0
Duigan, Mrs.	— 5 0
Dunn, Mrs.	— 5 0
Elmhirst, Rev. W.	— 5 0
Everington, Mr. J.	— 2 6
Fretwell, Esq. Morton.	— 1 0 0
Frith, Rev. W. A.	— 10 0
Heaton, Mrs.	— 10 0
Keelling, Rev. W. G.	— 5 0
Lea, per Miss Anderson	— 1 0 0
Nelson, Rev. J. P.	— 10 0
Sanders, Miss C.	— 1 1 0
Spinks, Mr. J.	— 4 0
Stephenson, Mr. John.	— 5 0

CONTRIBUTIONS

	Don.	Ann.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tearle, Mr. E.....	—	4 0
Contributions	1 10 0	10 12 6
	1 10 0	12 2 6

GREAT GRIMSBY.

Hon. Sec. Rev. H. Ainslie,	
Contribution	3 0 0

KINOULTON.

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Contribution.....	2 0 0

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Legh, Miss (coll.).....	15 0 0
Neville, Mrs. (Walect) ..	8 0 0
Sugden, the Misses (coll.) ..	6 0 0
Ward, Miss, late	
Deanery	5 0 0
Ward, Miss (Nocton)	
coll. by—	
Anson, Mrs. Arthur	4 0 0
Beevor, Mrs.....	10 0
Brooke, Miss A.....	5 0
Clark, Rev. H.....	1 0 0
Childers, Rev. C.....	16 8
Helps, Miss.....	4 2
Lecehini, Madame.....	2 6
Offertory (Private)	
Communion at Nice.....	1 2 1
Sale of work.....	10 10

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Contribution.....	10 6

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Harman, Miss M.	1 1 0
Jackson, J. H. Esq.	1 1 0
Russell, J. E. P. Esq....	1 1 0

	Don.	Ann.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Scoley, Miss Ceres...	4 0	
Sperling, Miss Mary.....	5 10	
Sperling, Miss H.....	1 3 4	
Wilson, J. M. Esq.....	1 0 0	
Watts, Rebecca.....	2 6	
Ward, Miss.....	8 13 1	
Wilson, Rev. E., coll. by—		
Atkinson, Rev. G.		
(Stow).....	10 0	
A sincere Church-		
woman.....	5 0	
Bridges, Rev. B. G.		
(Blankney).....	1 0 0	
Moss, W. Esq. (Lin-		
coln).....	1 1 0	
Neville, Rev. H.		
(Thorney).....	10 0	
Penrose, Miss (Coleby)		
Watkin, Rev. Dr.	7 6	
(Stixwoud).....	10 6	
Ditto, coll. after		
Sermon.....	1 16 6	
Wilson, Rev. E.....	1 0 0	
	37 14 6	47 16 0
Collections and Donations.....	37 14 6	
	85 10 6	

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(See Appendix.)	

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Wickham, Mrs.	1 1 0	
	4 11 0	

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years).....	—	5
Cory, Miss.....	—	5
Cutler, Mrs.....	1	1
De Sausmarez, Mrs. H.		
(3 years).....	—	1 0
Elough, Mrs.....	—	16
Exeter, Marchioness of.	2	2
Ditto (per Coutts & Co.)	3	0 0
Field, Mrs. (2 years) ...	10	
Gilchrist, Miss (2 years) ..	10	
Gretton, Rev. F. E.....	1	1
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Parry, Mrs.....	10	
Reynardson, Miss.....	—	5
Reynardson, Rev. J. B.	1	0
Robinson, Miss.....	—	5
Torkington, Mrs.....	—	5
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	5 5 0

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Sermon	30 16 7

HARROW.

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Contribution	5 0 0

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Jelf, Rev. G. E. sub.	
for 1860-61	2 2

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F. Stooks	27 3 2
Seddon, F. Esq.	1 0
	27 3 2 1 0
Collection	27 3 2
	28 3 2

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	86 0 0
	29 0 0
	86 0 0
	115 0 0

¹ See also the General List, p. 69.

[illegible]

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	Don. £ s. d.	Ann. £ s. d.
Eades, The Misses	—	1 1 0
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French, Thos. Esq.	—	1 0 0
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Donation	2 6	
	2 6 15	6 0
Donation	2 6	
	15 8 6	

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Fowler, Mrs.	—	1 1 0
Irby, Rev. T. W.	—	1 1 0
Moore, Mrs.	—	10 6
Moore, the Misses	—	10 6
	6 8 0	

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Tidswell, Miss	— 1 1 0
Walker, H. C. Esq.	— 2 2 0
Walker, Rev. W. H.	— 1 1 0
	5 0 0 7 7 0
Donation	5 0 0
	12 7 0

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Contribution by S.P.G. 1	0 0
Ditto, per Rev. N. T. Garry	6 1 5
Sermon, St. Mark's, La- kenham	7 17 7
Brown, F. Esq.	— 2 2 0
Millard, Mrs. the Close.	— 1 1 0
Murray, Rev. J.	— 10 6
Norwich, the Dean of...	— 5 0 0
Oakes, Mrs.	— 10 6
Parker, Rev. W. T.	— 1 0 0
Postle, Rev. E. Yelverton	— 1 0 0
Symonds, Rev. H.	— 1 1 0
	14 19 0 12 5 0

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27 4 0

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Borrow, Mrs.	— 2 0
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Cooke, Mrs.	— 1 1 0
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Dunne, Dr.	— 1 0 0
Fryer, Miss	— 1 0 0
Glover, Mrs.	— 2 0 0
Gwyer, Rev. R.	— 1 0 0
Hepworth, Mrs.	— 1 0 0
Liberty, Miss	— 12 0
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Salt, Rev. F.	— 1 0 0
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Cromer 46 2 0

72 0 6 11
Collections and Donations..... 72

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Everard, Rev. S.	— 1
Ewing, Rev. W.	— 1
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Houchen, Rev. B.	— 1
Mason, Colonel	— 3
Montagu, Rev. G.	— 1
Pillans, Mrs.	— 11 0
Thurtell, Rev. A. Oxboro' .	— 1
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Yonge, Miss	— 1
Yonge, Miss Jane	— 1
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Donation..... 21 2

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Sale of Bishop of Co- lumbia's Portrait, by 20	0 0
Addison, Thos. Esq. ...	— 1
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Baynes, Mrs.	— 1 0
Bidwell, Leonard, Esq. .	— 10
Bidwell, Miss C.	— 10
Bidwell, Misses L. & O.	— 10
Brace, John, Esq.	— 1
Brightwen, John, Esq. 10	0 0
Brightwen, Thos. Esq. .	— 5 0
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Casborne, Mrs.	— 1 0
Chadd, Miss	— 10
Chadd, Miss M.	— 10
Clements, Rev. G. C. ...	— 10 0
Collier, Mrs. (sale by)...	— 10 0
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Custerton, Mrs. G.	— 10
Dawson, Mrs.	— 10 10
Forster, Miss, coll. by..	— 10 0
Franky Church, for St. John's, Victoria	— 1 0 0
Frere, Mrs. E. B.	— 1
Friends, Two	— 5 0
Freshfield, Rev. J. M. .	— 1
Friends, by Miss Utton.	— 1
Glenister, Mrs.	— 1
Gott, John, Esq. (Leeds)	— 10 0
Hammond, R. Esq.	— 1
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Jealous, Miss	— 1
Johnson, Major	— 5
Johnson, Rev. H. F. ...	— 5
Johnson, Major, 1860...	— 3 0
L. A. (coll.)	— 6 3
Leather, Miss E. (coll.)	— 1 4 0
Longe, Mrs.	— 1
Lucas, Rev. C. J.	— 1 1 0
Methold, Mrs.	— 1

Don. A.	Don. Ann.	Don. Ann.	Don. Ann.
£ s. d. £	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.
ing at Suted 13 18 0	ria, Miss — 5 0	Penrice, Miss (coll.) ... — 5 0 0	St. Nicholas Boys' Sun-
eds of Bazaar at	elli, Rev. H. R. — 2 2 0	Penrice, Miss C. (coll.) — 5 0 0	day School 9 8
mer 46 2 0	ory, St. John's, .. 2 8	Porter, Maria — 5 0	Stroughton, Mrs. — 2 2 0
72 0 6 11	A. J. H. Esq. — 1 1 0	Preston, Miss H. — 10 0	Stove, Mrs. — 5 0
ions and Donations..... 72	A. Lady Elizabeth... — 10 0	Preston, Miss C. — 5 0	Thank-offering 10 0
83	ar, Miss — 5 0	Preston, Miss M. K. ... — 5 0	Trivett, Rev. W. — 10 0 0
	ave, Ingila, Esq... — 1 0 0	Preston, Miss E. — 5 0	Turner, Miss — 5 0 0
	er, Ann. — 4 0	Read, Mrs. — 1 0 0	Utton, Misses — 10 0
	er, Mrs. Garwood. — 1 0 0	Read, Miss (coll.) 11 6	Woolsey's, Miss, School 10 0
	ge, Rev. Geo. — 2 2 0	Richmond, Rev. T. K. ... — 1 0 0	66 5 1 110 16 6
	rice, Mrs. Geo. — 1 0 0	Sayers, Miss — 3 6	Collections and Donations ... 66 5 1
	rice, Miss — 1 0 0	Stann, Mrs. C. B. — 10 0	177 1 7
	rice, Miss A. — 1 0 0	Stringer, Mrs. — 10 0	
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		day School 4 8 0	

SWAFFHAM.

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Rev. R. F. Jex.

bell, Rev. S. C.

non, Miss Agnes

ds, Rev. B. Ashill.

rd, Rev. S.

, Rev. W.

, Rev. W.

en, Rev. B.

Colonel

gu, Rev. G.

s, Mrs.

ell, Rev. A. Oxboro'

r, Rev. G. R.

s, Miss

s, Miss Jane

11 0 20

ion..... 21 2

TITTLESALL.

Sec. Rev. H. K. Digby.

, Rev. H. K. 1 0 0

YARMOUTH.

Sec. Rev. T. K. Richmond.

rer, T. Brightwen, Esq.

na, St. Nicholas. 21 6 6

of Bishop of Co-

pia's Portrait, by 20 0 0

pn, Thos. Esq. ... — 1 0

s, Misses..... — 10

s, Mrs..... — 1 0

ll, Leonard, Esq. . — 10

ll, Miss C. — 10

ll, Misses L. & O. — 10

l, John, Esq. — 1 0

wen, John, Esq. 10 0 0

wen, Thos. Esq. — 5 0

l, Mrs. W. — 1 0

ne, Mrs. — 1 0

s, Miss — 10

s, Miss M. — 10

nts, Rev. G. C. — 10

Mrs. (sale by) ... 10 0

an, Robert, Esq. — 1 0

Miss Laura — 10

on, Mrs. G. — 10

n, Mrs. — 10

s, Miss, coll. by.. — 10

y Church, for St. — 10

s, Victoria 1 0 0

Mrs. E. B. — 1 0

s, Two — 5 0

eld, Rev. J. M. — 1 0

y, Miss Utton. — 1 0

ha, Esq. (Leeds) — 10 0

nd, R. Esq. — 1 0

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Major — 5 0

Rev. H. F. — 5 0

Major, 1880... 3 8 0

oll.) 6 3

s, Miss E. (coll.) 1 4 0

Mrs. — 1 0

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s, Mrs. — 1 0

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a. Sec. Ven. Archdeon. Bickersteth.

lection at St. John's

choolroom 9 15 0

rdeacon, The. — 1 0 0

ard, Rev. W. H. — 1 1 0

through Mr. Garry). — 5 0

nnett, Rev. W. — 5 0

us Rev, G. — 1 0 0

kersteth, Mrs. — 10 0

er, Mrs. — 10 6

per, Mr. — 10 6

beny, Rev. J. and

riends — 3 15 0

rwer, Mr. — 10 0

lagar, Rev. H. S. ... — 5 0

ry, Mrs. — 1 0 0

ry, Mrs. N. T. — 1 0 0

ry, Rev. N. T. — 5 0 0

ce, Rev. J. O. — 10 0

ffits, Mr. — 10 0

ynn, Mrs. — 5 0

milton, Rev. W. J. . — 10 0

milton, Misses — 1 0 0

well, Rev. H. — 10 0

mplin, Miss. — 5 0

se, Mrs. — 10 0

sall, Miss — 5 0

l, Mr. — 5 0

ey, Miss — 1 0 0

ckers, Miss — 10 0

od, Misses — 10 0

od, Mrs. — 10 0

od, Rev. J. — 5 0

9 15 0 23 66

lection and Donations 9 15 0

33 1 6

scriptions not in time for

audit 2 0 0

31 1 6

CALVERTON.

n. Sec. Rev. W. C. Trevelyan.

tribution 1 1 0

CHEDDINGTON.

n. Sec. Rev. A. Cust.

tribution 10 0

COLNBROOK.

y. Sec. Rev. C. D. Goldie.

tribution for Church

at Nansaimo 1 5 0

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Sykes, Rev. P. G. — 10 0 0

1 3 0 10 0 0

Collections and Donations 1 3 0

11 3 0

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Hon. Sec. Rev. J. T. Brown,

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COOKHAM DEAN.

Hon. Sec. Rev. G. H. Hodson.

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Wheateley, Rev. C. 5 0 0

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Donation 5 0 0

15 0 0

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1 9 0 9 7 0

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1 16 0

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		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
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Irby, Hon. Miss.	10 0		
	2 12 0		

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		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
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Fry, W. T. Esq.	10 6		
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Lockinge, Mrs.	1 0 0		

<i>Don.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
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Moore, Rev. W. B.	1 1 0
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	1 0 0 18 7 6
Donation	1 0 0
	19 7 6

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<i>Don.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
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Robinson, Sir G.	5
Robinson, Lady.	1
Smyth, Rev. C.	10
Smyth, Rev. C. L. Houghton.	1
Smyth, Mrs. Tyler.	1
Smyth, William, Esq.	1
Thornton, Rev. J.	5 0 0
Thornton, Miss.	5 0 0
Vyse, Rev. G. H.	1
Ward, Rev. W.	—

Donations	11 0 0 23
	34

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15 0 0 5 0 0
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20 0 0

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<i>Treasurer.</i>	<i>Louis Oxley, Esq.</i>
<i>Sermon, St. John's</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Ditto, St. Mary's</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Ditto, Roundhay</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Addnl. contributions</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Sale of books</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Barry, Rev. Alfred</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Bickerdike, Rev. J.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Blackburn Mrs.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Blackburn, Miss S. A.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Brook, Mrs.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Copperthwaite, Mrs. (2 years)</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Dent, Rev. T. R.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Gott, Wm. Esq.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Groves, John, Esq.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Horsfall, Abraham, Esq.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Jackson, Rev. Edward</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Jennings, Misses</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Jowitt, W. Esq.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Middleton, Wm. Esq.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Purchon, Miss</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Purchon, Miss E.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Purchon, Mrs.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Sharpe, Miss Ann</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Sharpe, Miss Elizabeth</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Snowdon, H. Esq.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Tennant, J. M. Esq.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Tennant, Miss</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Wood, Rev. J. S. (contributions through)</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Card of Mrs. Fox</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Fox, Mrs.</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Laycock, Mrs.</i>	<i>...</i>

Robinson, Mrs. (2 years)	10 0
Small sums	8 0
	1 8 0
Card of Miss Muff—	
Muff, Miss	5 0
Small sums	8 0
	13 0
Card of Miss Oxley—	
Bolland, Miss	2 6
Clapham, Miss	10 6
Stafford, Mrs.	5 0
	18 0
Card of Miss E. Sharpe—	
Austin, Mrs.	10 6
Carter, Mrs. Barlow ..	5 0
Harrison, Mr.	7 0
Reports, Miss Austin	6 0
Sharpe, Miss E.	15 9
Smith, Mr.	7 0

	2 11 3
Card of Miss Sheepshanks—	
Cawstrop, Miss.	10 0
Collins, Misses	4 0
Davy, Mrs.	5 0
Dunn, Mrs. R. D.	5 0
De Ferrières, Mr. and Mrs.	5 0
Fielde, Mrs.	10 0
Gott, Mrs. E.	3 0
Harrison, Mrs. J. J. .	5 0
Levet, Mrs.	1 0 0
Milner, Miss	5 0
Milner, Mrs.	5 0
Nicholson, Mrs. G.	10 0
Pearopp, Miss	10 0
Percival, Miss	5 0
Raymond, Miss.	5 0
Reynard, Mrs. R. ...	5 0
Sheepshanks, Mrs. ...	10 0
Sheepshanks, Miss S. E.	11 0
Teale, Mrs. T. P.	10 0
Tripp, Miss	5 0

	8 13 0
Missionary Boxes—	
Austin, Miss.	8 4
Barwick, Mrs.	2 10
Beecroft, Mr.	2 1
Benton, Mrs.	1 0
Bickerdike, Mrs. ...	5 6
Bilton, Mrs.	2 7 ½

Blackburn, Mr. & Mrs.	1 0 ½
Blackburn, Miss	1 6
Blakelock, Mrs.	1 6
Briggs, Miss	5 2
Brookes, Mrs.	2 7
Brown, Mrs.	3 8
Bulmer, Mrs. (chldn.)	1 0
Button, Miss	1 8 9
Carey, Mrs.	1 0
Carter, Mrs.	1 0
Coats, Mr.	1 8 ½
Cook, Miss	1 3 ½
Cook, Mr.	4 10
Copperthwaite, Mrs. .	4 16 10
Dent, Mrs.	5 1
Ellis, Mrs.	2 0 ½
Foster, Mrs.	1 6
Foster, Mrs. Ellen ..	1 4 ½
French, Mrs.	3 4 ½
Giddon, Miss	1 0
Green, Mr. and Mrs.	1 8 ½
Hagenour, Mrs.	1 0
Haigh, Miss	4 1 ½
Harrison, Mrs.	3 0
Hewison, Miss.	2 2
Hope, Mrs.	1 0
Jennins, Miss	2 6
Jepson, Miss	1 0
Jepson, Mrs.	3 3
Jubb, Misses	15 8 ½
Kettlewell, Misses ..	1 10 6
Leeming, Mr.	2 0
Lengthorne, Mrs. ...	1 1
Lees, Mr. Wilfred ...	1 6
Lindley, W. B.	1 6 ½
Lister, Mrs.	2 0
Maynard, Miss.	14 0
Medlicott, Miss	3 0
Moore, Miss	5 2
Morris, Mrs.	1 6
Oxley, Mr.	2 5
Pickering, Mrs. ...	4 9
Proctor, Mrs.	3 9 ½
Purchon, Mrs.	1 0
Rogers, Mrs. & Hoyle	6 7 ½
Sharpe, Miss E.	1 0 10 ½
Smith, Mrs.	2 7
Stead, Misses	5 0
Stubbs, Miss	1 0
Swale, Miss	5 0
Tomlinson, Misses ..	7 10 ½
Tute, Miss	1 0
Walker, Miss	1 3 9
Waring, Mrs.	1 6

	18 15 9
Collections and Donations	81 3 9 32 9
	113 12 ½

METHLEY.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sec. Hon. & Rev. P. Y. Saville	Don. Ann.
Contribution	8 10 0

MORLEY.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sec. Rev. A. M. Parkinson.	Don. Ann.
Contribution	3 18 2
of books	2 0
	4 0 2

WAKEFIELD.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hon. Sec. Rev. C. J. Camidge.	Don. Ann.
Contribution	10 19 0

YEADON.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hon. Sec. Rev. W. Metcalfe.	Don. Ann.
Sermon	9 15 9
Barwick, Miss	5 0
Pison, Mrs.	1 0 0
	11 0 9

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BELCHAMP-WALTER.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sec. Rev. J. M. Ht. Clere	Don. Ann.
Raymond.	Don. Ann.
ter, Rev. W. S.	1 1 0
ter, Mrs. W. S.	1 1 0
lknor, Rev. H. B.	1 1 0
mond, Rev. J. M.	40 0 0
Clere (coll.)	40 0 0
	43 3 0

COLCHESTER.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sec. & Treasurer, J. Inglis, Esq.	Don. Ann.
ool-box, Kirby-le-	Don. Ann.
en, Miss	2 0 0
Contributions	10 14 8
ven, Miss	1 0 0
erison, Rev. C. R.	10 0
ter, Rev. C. F.	10 0
is, J. Esq.	1 1 0
is, Mrs.	1 1 0
ier, Rev. H. A.	1 1 0
ier, Mrs.	1 1 0
illon, O. P. Esq.	1 1 0
and, Chas. G. Esq.	2 2 0
and, J. Esq.	1 1 0
ior, J. Esq.	10 0
	12 14 8 10 18 0
Contributions	12 14 8
	23 12 8

GREENSTED.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sec. Rev. P. W. Ray.	Don. Ann.
chenhale, Mrs.	1 0 0
Capel, Esq.	5 0 0
is, Mrs.	4 0 0
er, Rev. E.	1 1 0
brand, W. J. Esq.	5 7 0
ersted Rectory	2 0 0
er, Rev. W.	3 0
er, Rev. H.	2 0 0
er, E. Esq.	1 1 0
h, Lady	1 1 0
Friends	0 5 0
	30 0 0

HALSTEAD.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sec. G. P. Arden, Esq.	Don. Ann.
mon at St. Andrews,	Don. Ann.
Arch. Wright	8 1 0
ams, J. Thos. Esq.	5 0 0
ams, Miss	5 0 0
ams, Miss Mary	5 0 0
ams, Miss Mary Ann	5 0 0
itto, by, S. J. H.	10 0
itto, by, a Friend	5 0

ROCHESTER.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hon. Sec. Rev. J. W. Sherringham.	Don. Ann.
Ades, Mrs.	5 0
Allen, —, Esq.	10 0
Fennell, Miss	10 0
Goldsmith, Capt. R.N.	1 1 0
Manclark, W. Esq.	1 0 0
Morris, —, Esq.	2 0 0
Phillips, Rev. H. J.	5 0
Phillips, Mrs.	2 0 1 10
Rowe, Mrs.	5 0
Shaw, Rev. R. W. & Mrs.	1 0 0
St. Mary's, Chatham, Ch.	1 1 0
Association	2 2 0
Strood Ch. Association.	2 11 8
Do. for Native School	10 6
Thomas, Jesse, Esq.	1 1 0
Willis, Rev. A.	1 1 0
Willis, F. Esq. M.P.	10 0
	4 13 8 13 1 6
Donations	4 13 8

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Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hon. Sec. Rev. A. D. Wilkins.	Don. Ann.
Contribution	16 9

STAPLEFORD ABBOTS.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hon. Sec. Rev. C. W. Pitt.	Don. Ann.
Meeting	7 4 0
Additional, per Rev.	3 6 0
W. P. Ray	1 1 0
Carle, Miss	10 4 0 1 1 0

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Collection and Donation	10 4 0
	11 5 0

WITHAM.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hon. Sec. Rev. J. Bramston.	Don. Ann.
Bramston, Rev. J.	1 0 0
Bramston, Miss	1 1 0
Crawley, Rev. R. T.	10 0
Crump, Miss	10 0
Ducane, Miss G.	1 0 0
Luard, Mrs. and Family	5 0 0
Townsend, Mrs. C. G.	1 0 0
	10 1 0
Subscriptions for 1860	10 1 0

NORTH CHURCH.

Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hon. Sec. Rev. J. W. Cobb.	Don. Ann.
Contribution	15 0



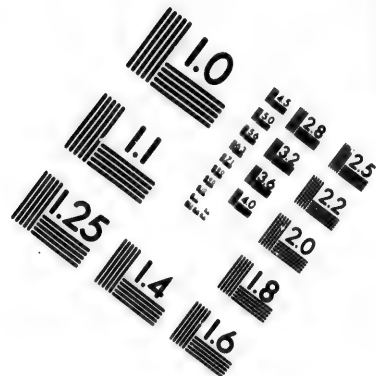
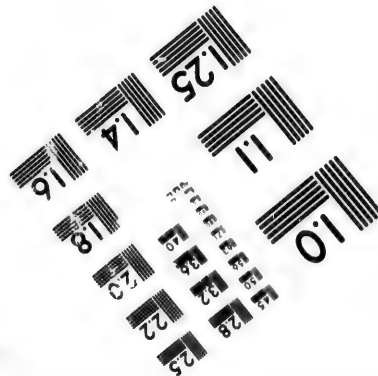
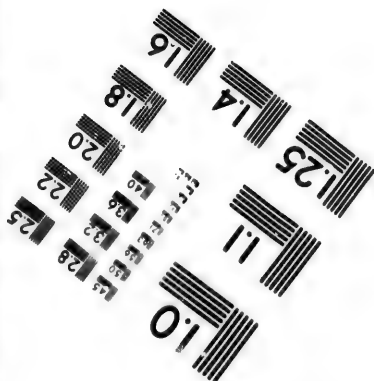
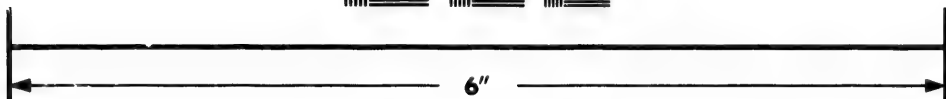
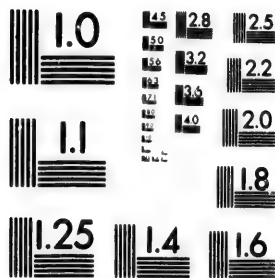
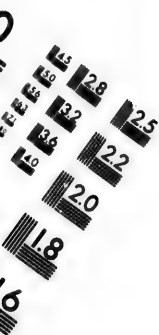


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DIOCESE OF SALISBURY.

BLANDFORD.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. Mansfield.

	Don.	Ann.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baker, Sir Edward.....	—	1 0 0
Baker, Miss.....	—	10 0
Fincham, Mrs.....	—	1 0 0
Mansfield, Rev. J.....	—	10 0
Smith, Sir J. J.....	—	2 0 0
Seymer, H. K. Esq. ...	—	2 0 0
Watts, Rev. J.....	—	1 1 0
	8	1 0

BRADFORD-ON-AVON.

(No return in time for audit.)

CASTLETON-SHERBOURNE.

Hon. Sec. Dr. Borrett.	
Borrett, Dr. James.....	1 0 0
Borrett, Mrs.....	1 0 0
	2 0 0

DEVIZES.

Hon. Sec. Rev. B. C. Dowding.

Brodrick, Miss.....	—	10 0
Brown, Mrs. M.....	—	1 0 0
Brown, Rev. M.....	—	1 0 0
Butcher, Mrs.....	—	10 0
Clark, Misses.....	—	2 0 0
Clark, Mrs. R.....	—	5 0

ANDOVER.

Hon. Sec. Rev. H. M. Richards.
Richards, Rev. H. M. ... 1 0 0

BEMBRIDGE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. Le Mesurier.	
Meeting.....	4 7 5
Sale of books.....	10 0
Osborne, Miss.....	10 0
Wilson, Lieut. A.M.....	1 1 0
	6 8 5

BRIXTON, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Hon. Sec. Rev. E. McAll.
Contribution..... 16 6

CALBOURNE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. A. M. Hoare.	
Meeting.....	19 1
Sale of books.....	4 0
	1 3 1

Don. Ann.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copner, Rev. J. (2 yrs.)	—	1 0 0
Dowding, Rev. B. C....	—	10 0
Falkner, R. Esq.....	—	10 0
Gore, Mrs.....	—	5 0
Harris, Rev. E.....	—	10 0
Hulbert, Master.....	—	2 6
Hulbert, Mrs.....	—	3 0
Shomberg, Mrs.....	—	1 0 0
Simpson, Mrs.....	—	10 0
Smith, Mrs.....	—	1 0 0
Wood, Rev. P. A. L....	—	15 0
	11	12 6

PERTWOOD.

Hon. Sec. Rev. A. W. Phelps.
Collection..... 7 6

SALISBURY.

Hon. Secs. {Ven. Archdeacon Hony. (Rev. Prebendary Renaud.)	
Meeting.....	19 6
Sale of books.....	10 0
Bennett, Mrs.....	— 3 3 0
Brown, Mrs.....	— 10 0
Chatfield, Rev. R. M...	— 10 0
Corfe, Mr.....	5 0
E. A. W.....	— 5 0
Freeling, Rev. N.....	— 10 6
Hony, Ven. Archdeacon.	— 1 0 0
Lear, Mrs. The Palace.	— 5 0 0
Macdonald, Ven. Archd.	— 1 0 0
Marsh, M. H. Esq.....	— 1 1 0
Renaud, Rev. Preb.....	— 10 0
Salisbury, Very Rev. the	
Dean of.....	— 2 0 0
Smart, Rev. Preben.....	— 1 0 0

Don.

	£ s. d.	£
Tooke, Rev. T. H.....	—	2
Wilton, Mr.....	—	14 6 18
Contribution.....	1	20

SUTTON WALDRON.

Hon. Sec. Rev. A. Huxtable.
Huxtable, Rev. A..... 5
Huxtable, Mrs..... 6

STUDLAND.

Hon. Sec. Rev. G. Alston.
Collection..... 5 11 6

WILTON.

Hon. Sec. Rev. D. Olivier.	
Bennett, Rev. A. S. ...	2 0 0
Buchanan, Rev. T. B. 1	9 0
Gould, Mrs. (Ixworth)	—
Gould, Miss.....	—
Kerr, Mrs. (Newnham)	1 0 0
Olivier, Rev. Dacres...	—
Olivier, Miss M.....	10 0
Park, the Misses (Ince)	5 0 0
Ward, Mrs. E.....	—
	9 10 0 8
Donations.....	9

DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.

CHERTSEY.

Hon. Sec. Rev. L. W. Till.			
Bennett, Rev. H. L.			
(Thorp).....	—	10	0 0
E. per S.P.G.....			10 0
Grazbrook, Mrs.....	—	5	0 0
St. Aubyn, Mrs.	—	1	0 0
Till, Rev. L. W.....	—	1	1 0
		17	11 0

DULWICH, EAST.

Hon. Sec. Rev. W. F. Elliott.		
Sermon	20 10 6	
Newgent, Mrs.....	—	1 0 0
Powell, Mrs.....	—	10 0
	20 10 6	1 10 0
Sermon	20 10 6	
		22 0 6

EMSWORTH.

Hon. Sec. Rev. H. W. Shepherd.
Contribution..... 5 0 0

FRESHWATER.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. H. Isaacson.	
Meeting	1 16 9
Cotton, Bingham, Esq.	—
Crossier, Admiral & Mrs.	—
Fox, Mrs. C. Brentwood	6 0 0
Isaacson, Rev. J. H. ...	—
	7 16 9
Donations	

GUILDFORD.

Hon. Sec. Rev. John Wenham	
Buttmer, Rev. A.....	—
Cheshire, Rev. W. F....	—
Clark, Mrs.....	—
Collected by Mrs. Clark and Miss Thrupp.....	4 18 6
Hanna, Mrs.....	—
Mathison, A. Esq.....	10 0
Street, Mrs. for 1860-1.	—
Taylor, Miss.....	—
Thrupp, Miss.....	—
Wenham, Miss.....	10 0
Wenham, Miss C.....	10 0
Wenham, Rev. J.....	—

RICHMOND.

Sec. Rev. A. Garfit.

No return in time for audit.)

RYDE.

Sec. Rev. J. S. Barrow.

SUTTON WALDRON.

on. Sec. Rev. A. Huxtable.
uxtable, Rev. A.
uxtable, Mrs.

STUDLAND.

on. Sec. Rev. G. Alston.
ollection 5 11 6

WILTON.

on. Sec. Rev. D. Olivier.
ennett, Rev. A. S. ... 2 0 0
uchanan, Rev. T. B. 1 9 0
ould, Mrs. (Ixworth) ... 1
ould, Miss
err, Mrs. (Newnham) 1 0 0
ivier, Rev. Dacres...
ivier, Miss M. 10 0
ark, the Misses (Ince) 5 0 0
ard, Mrs. E.
9 10 0 3
onations 9

FRESHWATER.

on. Sec. Rev. J. H. Isaacson.
meeting 1 16 9
otton, Bingham, Esq. ... 1
ossier, Admiral & Mrs. ... 2
ox, Mrs. C. Brentwood 6 0 0 5
aacson, Rev. J. H. ... 1
7 16 9 9
onations 7

GUILDFORD.

on. Sec. Rev. John Wenham.
attermer, Rev. A.
eshire, Rev. W. F.
ark, Mrs.
lected by Mrs. Clark
and Mrs. Thrupp.... 4 18 6
anna, Mrs.
athison, A. Esq. 10 0
reet, Mrs. for 1860-1.
ylor, Miss
rupp, Miss
enham, Miss 10 0
enham, Miss C. 10 0
enham, Rev. J.
6 8 6 8
lection and Donations 6

ATWICK.

Sec. Rev. C. W. Wood.

Rev. C. W. 10 0 0

BEVERLEY.

Sec. Rev. J. B. Birtwhistle.

asurer, Robert Wylie, Esq.
Miss, col. in box 12 0
histle, Rev. J. B. ... 1 0 0
on, Miss 10 0
hird, Rev. J. 1 0 0
ons, Thos. Esq. 1 0 0
bury, W. D. T. Esq. ... 1 0 0
ason, Rev. Logan. 1 0 0
age, Rev. H. (col.) ... 2 0 0
an, Lieut.-Col. 1 0 0

Don. Ann.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

Simonds, Mrs. B. 2 0 0

21 9 0 3 10 0

Subscriptions and Donations... 21 9 0

24 19 0

TISTED, WEST.

Hon. Sec. Rev. C. H. Dean.

Contribution 1 15 4

WINCHESTER.

Hon. Sec. Rev. W. Williams.

Meeting 6 16 6

Sermon, St. Michael's. 4 3 7

Ditto, Trinity 3 5 4

Ditto, Hyde Church. 1 16 9

Alms, St. Swithin's... 1 2 6

Bousfield, Rev. W. B. ... 2 4 0

Firmstone, Rev. E. 10 0

Hurlock, Mrs. 2 10 6

Don. Ann.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

Swanton, Miss Mary ... 2 10 0

Williams, Rev. W. 10 0

Collected by Miss M. J.

Watson

A. M. W. 1 0 0

A. G. W. 1 0 0

Cams, Mrs. 10 0

E. M. L. 2 6

F. M. and E. H. G. ... 4 0

Guillemard 1 0 0

M. W. M. 10 0

M. C. M. 2 6

S. A. D. 10 0

S. G. 5 0

W. E. K. 5 0

W. G. J. 5 0

Watson, Miss M. J. ... 10 6

28 19 8 2 14 0

Collections and Donations... 28 19 8

Subscription unpaid... 10 6

31 15 8

31 3 2

DIOCESE OF WORCESTER.

FARNBOROUGH.

Hon. Sec. Rev. C. W. Holbeck.

Meeting 3 0 0

Holbeck, Rev. C. W. ... 1 0 0

3 0 0 1 0 0

Meeting 3 0 0

4 0 0

LEAMINGTON.

Hon. Sec. Rev. Dr. Bickmore.

Sermon in Christ Church

Chapel 10 19 6

Meeting in Music Hall 2 16 0

Sale of Publications ... 15 0

Brown, Miss 3 3 0

Brown, Miss (coll. by). 2 0 0

Chambers, Miss 1 1 0

Chester, Miss 1 1 0

Fisher, Rev. W. 1 1 0

Temple, the Misses ... 10 0

Young, Rev. J. R. 1 1 0

16 10 6 7 17 0

Collections and Donations... 16 10 6

24 7 6

NEWBOLD-ON-STOUR.

Hon. Sec. Rev. R. Prichard.

Sermon at Whitechurch. 1 5 0

Prichard, Rev. R. 1 1 0

1 5 0 1 1 0

Sermon 1 5 0

2 6 0

SHELSLEY.

Hon. Sec. Rev. M. Hill.

Hill, Rev. M. 1 1 0

REDMARLEY.

Hon. Sec. Rev. E. H. Niblett.

Sermon 5 15 1

Meeting 4 15 1

10 10 2

SOLIHULL.

Hon. Sec. Rev. P. M. Smythe.

Sermon 9 10 0

WORCESTER.

Hon. Sec. Rev. R. Cattley.

(No return in time for audit.)

DIOCESE OF YORK.

Reynard, Mrs. C. 1 0 0

Shepherd, Thos. Esq. ... 1 1 0

Simmons, Rev. F. 1 0 0

Stewart, Miss 5 0

Wylie, R. Esq. 1 0 0

12 0 12 7 0

Collection 12 0

12 19 0

BILSDALE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. A. B. Skipworth.

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BRADFORD.

(No return.)

HULL.

Hon. Sec. Rev. H. W. Kemp.

(No return in time for Audit.)

LANGTON-ON-WOLD.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. Blair.

Coll. by Mrs. Blair—

A Friend 1 0

Alexander, Mrs. 2 6

Blair, Rev. John 0 0

Blair, Mrs. 5 0

Blair, Miss 2 6

Blair, Miss H. 2 0

Blanc, Rev. H. 1 0 0

Cooper, Rev. J. 2 6

Dowling, Miss 2 6

Heron, Miss 2 6

Hill, Rev. J. 4 6

Hornby, Rev. Dr. ... 5 0

F 2

CONTRIBUTIONS

[illegible]

SCOTLAND.

[illegible]

ISLE OF MAN.

<i>Hon. Sec. Rev. S. Simpson, Douglas.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Simpson, Rev. S.....	1 0 0
NIL DESPERANDUM.....	1 1 0
	2 1 0

	Don.	Ann.		Don.	Ann.		Don.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mangan, Rev. R. W.....	—	5 0	Oliffe, Master W.....	0 6		Lewis, R. Esq.....	2 6
Martin, Rev. J. N.....	—	5 0	Oliffe, Master J.....	0 6		Mac Mullen, J. W.....	10 0
O'Brien, Rev. Dr.....	—	1 0 0	Winder, Mrs.....	2 0		O'Donovan, The.....	1 0 0
O'Brien, J. H. Esq. ...	—	1 0 0		1 5 0		Proporn. of Gn. Fnd. ...	4 16 6
Oliffe, Mrs.....	5 0		Coll. by Rev. B. C. Davison:—			Russell, Mr.....	2 0
O'Sullivan, Rev. Mr.....	—	5 0	Daunt, Robt.....	3 0		Seward, Mrs. & Misses	1 0 0
Friend, per ditto.....	—	2 6	Davison, Rv. B. C. B. A. ...	5 0		Webster, Rev. G.....	1 0 0
Reeves, Rev. J. M.....	—	1 0 0	Davison, C. jun.....	5 0			13 6 3
Ruby, Rev. J.....	—	5 0	Dillon, J. J. B. A. ...	2 6		Coll. by Mrs. McCord—	
Sherrard, Rev. Wm. ...	—	10 6	Dixon, H. A. B. A. ...	5 0		Atkins, Mrs.....	2 6
Spring, Rev. E. B.....	—	5 0	Dowden, John, B. A. ...	5 0		Atkins, Miss.....	2 6
Welland, Rev. Wm.....	—	1 0 0	Dowden, Edw.....	3 0		Campion, Miss.....	2 6
Woolsey, Rev. W.	—	10 6	Hallowell, Rv. A. B. B. A. ...	2 6		Carleton, Miss.....	2 6
Coll. by Master Fowler	6 0		Hingston, Geo.....	2 6		Friend, a.....	1 0 0
Box of Master Jennings	4 0		Hogan, Rv. H. B. A. ...	5 0		Gossett, Major.....	1 0 0
	10 10 9		Irvine, A. B. B. A. ...	1 6		Lane, Jas. Esq.	1 0 0
Coll. by Mr. Allins:—			Kirkpatrick, F. B. A. ...	5 0		McCord, Rv. G. & Mrs.	5 0
Allin, Thos. Esq.....	5 0		Leslie, Mrs. W. B. ...	5 0		Meade, Rev. R. H.....	10 0
Allin, Saml. Esq.....	2 6		Macartney, H. B. B. A. ...	5 0		Meade, Miss.....	10 0
Allin, Thos. jun. Esq....	2 6		Marmion, Miss.....	1 6		Morgan, Rev. Thos..	5 0
Bennett, Wm. Esq.....	2 6		Murdoch, J. C. B. A. ...	2 0		Peaire, Mrs.....	5 0
Delta.....	0 6		Pope, Godfrey T. B. A. ...	2 6		Perrier, Misses.....	2 0
Falkner, Rev. R.....	5 0		Traverse, H. Esq. ...	2 6		Perrin, Rev. Louis... 1 0 0	
Meade, Rev. R.....	1 0		Turle, Robt.....	1 0			6 7 0
Wilson, Rev. Wm. ...	5 0		Tweedy, Dr. & Mrs.	5 0		Cd. of Rev. T. B. Jones:—	
	1 4 0		Stewart, T. E. I. C. S. ...	5 0		Anonymous.....	20 0 0
Coll. by Mrs. Oliffe:—			Wright, T. R. Esq.....	5 0		Ditto.....	5 0 0
Evanson, Miss A.....	1 0			4 1 6		Burchill, Mr.....	2 6
Friend, a.....	2 0		Coll. at St. Nicholas:—			Burchill, Mr. J. H.....	1 0
Friend, a.....	2 0		Cantwell, Miss (coll.) ..	11 6		Friend, a.....	1 0
Friend, a.....	1 0		Carson, Wm.....	2 6		McCarthy, Mr.....	3 3
Friend, a.....	1 0		Carroll, J. J. Esq. ...	5 0		McCarthy, Mrs.....	2
Gregg, Mrs.....	1 0		Curtis, Dr.....	10 0			25 10 3
Houghton, Mrs. B....	2 6		Clare, Selby, Esq.....	5 0			62 4 9 15
Hoare, Miss.....	1 0		Blair, J.....	1 3		Collections and Donations.....	62
Lamert, Mrs.....	2 0		Edwards, O. E. Esq. ...	10 0			77
Oliffe, Mrs. H. B. ...	2 6		Friend.....	1 0 0			
Oliffe, Mrs. (2d don.)	3 0		Hornebrooke, Mrs. & Miss	7 6			
Oliffe, Miss.....	1 0		Inter nos.....	1 0 0			
Oliffe, Miss M. A. ...	1 0		Jackson, Mrs.....	2 6			
Oliffe, Miss L.....	1 0						

DIOCESE OF DOWN AND CONNOR AND DROMORE.

President of Committee.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR AND DROMORE.

[For Names of Committee see Report of 1859.]

Hon. Sec.—REV. T. CAMPBELL, RICHMOND, BELFAST.

Treasurer.—JOSEPH J. MURPHY, ESQ. COLLEGE SQUARE, BELFAST.

BELFAST.							
Cairns, Sir Hugh, M.P.	—	5 0 0	Murphy, Joseph J. Esq.	—	5 0 0	Johnston, Mrs.....	2 6
Campbell, Rev. T.	—	1 0 0	Murphy, Isaac J. Esq. ...	—	3 0 0	Major, Mrs.....	2 6
Clarke, Edward, Esq....	—	1 0 0	Oulton, John, Esq.....	—	1 0 0	McIlwaine, Rev. W. ...	1 0 0
Craig, Robert, Esq.....	—	10 0	Owden, John, Esq.....	—	1 0 0	Moore, The Misses....	10 0
Cullimore, Miss.....	—	10 0	Preston, J. and Co.....	—	5 0 0	Pinkerton, Mrs.....	2 6
Down, R. C. Ld. Bishop of	—	5 0 0	Purdon, Chas. Esq. M. D. ...	—	1 0 0	Wright, Mrs.....	1 0 0
Ewart, Wm. and Son.....	—	5 0 0	Purdon, Hen. Esq. M. D. ...	—	2 0 0	Wright, Miss A.	2 6
Finlay, Chas. Esq.....	—	10 0	Smith, Clarence, Esq. ...	—	1 0 0	Wright, Miss L.	2 6
Grainger, John, Esq....	—	1 0 0	Smythe, Rev. George....	—	1 0 0		3 18 0
Gregg, Rev. R. S.....	—	1 0 0	Stewart, Dr.....	—	1 1 0		3 18 0 58
Hamilton, The Misses...	—	5 0	Thomson, W. Esq.....	—	1 0 0	Collections and Donations.....	3 1
Hind, J. and Sons.....	—	5 0 0	Upton, Hon. Maj.-Gen.	—	3 0 0		62
Kinahan, Frederick, Esq.	—	3 0 0	Valentine, Thos. Esq....	—	1 0 0		
McClure, Thos. Esq.....	—	7 0	Card of Miss L. Hill:—				
Morris, W. H. Esq.....	—	1 0 0	Andrews, Miss.....	3 0			
Mulholland, John, Esq.	—	2 0 0	Corbitt, Mrs.....	5 0			
			Gordon, Miss.....	5 0			
			Hall, Miss.....	2 6			

DIOCESE OF DUBLIN, &c.

President.—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Committee.

RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
HON. THE ARCHB. OF DUBLIN.
DR. BUTCHER, F.T.C.D.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D.
R. S. BROOKE,
R. McDONNELL.
W. J. STUBBS, F.T.C.D.
W. S. GUINNESS.

REV. BEAVER BLACKER.
REV. EDWARD WHATELY.
REV. E. B. MOERAN, D.D.
REV. THOMAS TWIGG.
REV. DOMINICK A. BROWNE.
REV. MAURICE DE BURGH.
REV. GEORGE J. SCOTT.

REV. H. VERE WHITE.
GEO. WOODS MAUNSELL, ESQ.
WILLIAM FRY, ESQ.
AUGUSTUS ARTHUR, ESQ.
J. TUFFNELL, ESQ. M.R.C.S.I.
JAMES ORTON, ESQ.
THOMAS DISNEY, ESQ.

Hon. Secretaries.

REV. THOMAS TWIGG, SWORDS, DUBLIN.
REV. W. H. FERRAR, F.T.C.D.
REV. R. T. SMITH, 7, HADDINGTON ROAD.
REV. M. DE BURGH, NAAS, COUNTY KILDARE.
JOLLIFFE TUFFNELL, ESQ. M.R.C.S.I. 5, LOWER MOUNT STREET.

Don.	£	s.	d.
Lewis, R. Esq.....	2	6	
Mac Mullen, J. W.....	1	0	0
O'Donovan, The.....	1	0	0
Proporn. of Gn. Fnd. 4	16	8	
Russell, Mr.....	2	0	
Seward, Mrs. & Misses	1	0	0
Webster, Rev. G.....	1	0	0
	13	6	3

of Rev. T. B. Jones:—		
Anonymous	20	0 0
Ditto	5	0 0
Burchill, Mr.		2 6
Burchill, Mr. J. H....		1 0
Friend, a		1 0
McCarthy, Mr.....		3 3
McCarthy, Mrs.....		2
	25	10 3

	62	4	9	15
lections and Donations	62			
				77

62	4	9	15
lections and Donations.....	62		
	77		

DROMORE.

DROMORE.

AST.

SQUARE, BELFAST.

ohnston, Mrs.....	2	6
ajor, Mrs.	2	6
ilwaine, Rev. W. .	1	0 0
oore, The Misses...	10	0
nkerton, Mrs.....	2	6
right, Mrs.	1	0 0
right, Miss A.	2	6
right, Miss L.	2	6
3 18 0		

3	18	0	58
ctions and Donations.....	3	1	
	62		

mon in Killeedy			
Church.....	8	11	
yley, Rev. Henry R.	1	0	0
rtion, Col. C.B.....	1	1	0
bbett, Rev. Joseph			
(Effin).....	1	0	0
ant, Robert, Esq.....	1	1	0
ob, Rev. Benjamin.	1	0	0
ames, Henry, Esq. ...	1	0	0
asy, Dowager Lady.	1	0	0
maunsell, Henry, Esq.	1	0	0
orony, Mrs. T.....	1	0	0
trie, Captain.....	5	0	0

Don.	Ann.	£	s.	d.
Grace the Archbp.				
Dublin, 3d Don.	40	0	0	
ding.....	3	7	0	
mon, St. Stephen's.	23	10	0	
mon, Monkstown.....	22	0	0	
W. Monkstown.....	5	0		
in Old Lady.....	5	0	0	
in, J. D. Esq.....	1	1	0	
Colonel, R. E.....	1	0	0	
cher, Rev. Dr. Reg.				
rof. of Divinity.....	1	0	0	
field, Captain M.....	1	0	0	
ley, Henry F. Esq.....	1	0	0	
nor, Miss.....	10	0		
Rev. M. F.....	1	0	0	
H. W.....	3	0	0	
gar, Rev. Mr.....	10	0		
yth, Mrs. Elizabeth.	1	1	0	
nks, H. W. Esq. ...	1	0	0	
end, a (per Rev. T.				
twigg).....	5	0	0	
bbings, Rev. R.....	1	0	0	
inness, * B. Lee, Esq.				
mlilton, Rev. Robert	5	0		
rt, A. S. Esq. LL.D.	1	0	0	
rey, W. H. Esq. M.D.	1	0	0	
nt, Mrs.....	1	0	0	
ett, Rv. T.: F.T.C.D.	10	0		
Grand, Miss.....	5	0		
Grand, Miss C.....	5	0		
Grand, Mr. D.....	1	0		
yd, Rv. Dr. F.T.C.D.	1	0	0	
rtin, E. M. Esq.....	1	0	0	
Donough, Rev. C. W.	5	0		
W. Harvey, Esq.,	2	0	0	
Jonathan, Esq.....	1	0	0	

	Don.	Ann.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Poole, Rv. H. R. F. T. C. D.	—	10 0
Robinson, Miss	—	1 0 0
Salmon, Rv. Dr. F. T. C. D.	—	1 0 0
Scott, Rev. J. G. (1860)	—	10 8
Ditto (1861)	—	10 8
Smith, Rev. R. T.	—	1 0 0
St. Patrick's, Hon. and Very Rev. Dean of...	—	1 0 0
Swan, Miss.	—	5 0
Verschoyle, Rev. H.	—	1 1 0
Wall, Rev. Dr. Vice-Pro-	—	1 0 0
vost, T. C. D.	—	1 0 0
Wauchope, Mrs.	—	1 0 0
Williamson, B. Esq. F. T. C. D.	—	10 0
Card of Miss Latham, Clonmel:—		
Brady, Rev. F. T.	2 0	
Collett, F. W.	1 0	
C. H.	1 0	
Friend, a	1 0	
Higgins, D. H.	1 0	
Hutchings, R. F.	1 0	
Latham, Miss	1 0	
Oughton, Mrs.	1 0	
Oughton, Master J. R.	0 6	
Pennyfather, J. G. Esq.	2 6	
R. B. H.	1 0	
Smith, John, Esq.	1 0	
	14 0	
	98 16 0	33 0 0
Collections and Donations.....	98 16 0	
	131 16 0	

ARKLOW.

Don.	Ann.	£	s.	d.
Per Rev. W. Ormsby.				
Sermon.....	5	0	0	

BOOTERSTOWN.

Don.	Ann.	£	s.	d.
Per Rev. B. Blacker.				
Connor, Miss J. W. (coll)	1	2	6	
Massey, Mrs. Bolton ...	—	1	0	0
	1	2	6	0
Collection.....	1	2	6	
	2	2	6	

NAAS.

Per Rev. M. De Burgh.			
Meeting.....	3	7	7
Aykens, G. Esq.		5	0
De Burgh, Rev. M.	1	0	0
La Touche, John, Esq. 5	0	0	0
Masindine, Major		10	0
Moore, Ponsonby, Esq. 1	0	0	0

* Mr. Guinness's annual subscription of 25l. was not collected in time for the audit.

DIOCESE OF LIMERICK.

Chairman of Committee.

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LIMERICK.

[For Names of Committee see Report of 1859.]

Hon. Sec.

REV. WILLIAM N. WILLIS, 16, HENRY STREET, LIMERICK.

3	18	0	58
ctions and Donations.....	3	1	
	62		

mon in Killeedy			
urch	8	11	
ey, Rev. Henry R.	—	1	0 0
on, Col. C.B.....	—	1	1 0
ett, Rev. Joseph			
(ffin).....	—	1	0 0
t, Robert, Esq.....	—	1	1 0
b, Rev. Benjamin.	—	1	0 0
es, Henry, Esq. ...	—	1	0 0
ay, Dowager Lady.	—	1	0 0
msell, Henry, Esq.	—	1	0 0
ony, Mrs. T.....	—	1	0 0
ie, Captain.....	—	5	0 0

Revington, Thos. Esq.	—	5	0	0
Massey, Lt.-Col. (Wheeler)	—	1	0	0
White, Miss (Milford)	—	1	0	0
Card of Miss Fitzgerald—				
Apjohn, Rev. M. and				
Mrs. Lloyd.....		5	6	
Fitzgerald, Miss.....		2	0	
Fitzgerald, R. Esq....		2	6	
Frend, Mrs. J. W. ...		2	0	
Moore, Mrs.		1	0	
		13	0	
		1	11	21 2 0

Brought forward ..	1	1	11	21	2	0
Collections and Donations.....	1	1	11			
	22	3	11			
Expenses charged.....	5	11				
	22	0	0			
Subs. not in time for Audit.....	7	7	5			
	14	12	7			

SUMMARY.

Place.	Diocese.	Hon. Secretary or Treasurer.	Colls. and Dons. £ s. d.	Ann. Subs. £ s. d.
Albrighton	Hereford	Rev. G. W. Woodhouse	5 3 5	
Ambleside	Carlisle	Rev. H. J. Marlen	—	10 1 0
Andover	Winchester	Rev. H. M. Richards	1 0 0	
Arklow	Dublin, &c.	Rev. W. Ormsby	5 0 0	
Armagh	Armagh	Rev. W. H. Guillemand	23 6 0	10 10 6
Ashburton	Exeter	Rev. W. Marsh	6 11 8	
Atwick	York	Rev. C. W. Wood	—	10 0 0
Aycliffe	Durham	Rev. J. D. Eade	—	2 2 0
Aylesbury	Oxford	Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth	7 15 0	23 6 6
Aylsham	Norwich	Rev. E. Yates	—	
Badger	Glouc. & Bristol	Rev. R. F. Bent	—	
		Rev. T. F. Boddington	11 4 1	
Bath	Bath and Wells	Col. Olivier	—	7 0 0
		J. H. Markland, Esq.	—	
		Rev. H. M. Scarth	—	
Belagh	Norwich	Hon. and Rev. J. H. Nelson	1 0 0	
Belchamp-Walter	Rochester	Rev. J. M. St. Clare Raymond	40 0 0	3 3 0
Belfast	Down, &c.	Rev. Theophilus Campbell	8 18 0	68 3 0
Bembridge	Winchester	Rev. J. Le Mesurier	6 8 5	
Bergholt, East	Norwich	Rev. J. Woolley	1 0 0	
Berwick-on-Tweed	Durham	Rev. G. H. Hamilton	3 15 9	
Beverley	York	Rev. J. B. Birtwhistle	12 0	12 7 0
		R. Wylie, Esq. Treas.	—	
Bexhill	Chichester	Rev. H. W. Simpson	—	
Bilsdale	York	Rev. A. B. Skipworth	10 0	
Birkenhead	Chester	Rev. Dr. Baylee	—	
Blandford	Salisbury	Rev. J. Mansfield	—	8 1 0
Boosterstown (Dublin)	Dublin	Rev. B. H. Blacker	1 2 6	1 0 0
Boston	Lincoln	Rev. G. B. Blenkin	—	8 1 0
		T. Garfit, Esq. Treas.	—	
Bradford (Yorkshire)	Ripon	Rev. H. de L. Willis, D.D.	—	
		J. Robinson, Esq. Treas.	—	
Bradford-on-Avon	Salisbury	Rev. W. H. Jones	—	
Breckles	Norwich	Rev. W. S. Thorpe	20 0 0	
Brighton	Chichester	John Allfree, Esq.	46 8 6	15 0 0
Bristol	Glouc. & Bristol	Rev. G. Madan	1 9 6	1 0 0
Brixton (I. of W.)	Winchester	Rev. G. McAll	16 6	
Bromley College	Canterbury	Rev. H. C. Adams	15 0 0	
Broomsbarrow	Glouc. & Bristol	Rev. R. F. Hill	6 3 5	
Bury (Lancashire)	Manchester	Rev. E. Westerman	—	
Bury St. Edmunds	Ely	Hon. and Rev. E. Fellow	5 0 0	1 0 0
Calbourne	Winchester	Rev. A. M. Hoare	1 3 1	
Calverton	Oxford	Rev. W. C. Trevelyan	1 1 0	
Cambridge	Ely	Rev. J. Martin	6 5 6	
Campden, Chipping	Glouc. & Bristol	Rev. C. E. Kennaway	—	10 0 0
Canon-Frome	Hereford	Rev. John Hopton	10 0 0	
Canterbury	Canterbury	Rev. Daniel Butler	—	
Castleton-Sherbourne	Salisbury	Dr. Borritt	2 0 0	
Chailly	Chichester	Rev. F. E. Hepburn	1 16 3	
Cheddington	Oxford	Rev. A. F. Cust	10 0	
Cheltenham	Glouc. & Bristol	Rev. L. J. Harrison	21 0 6	2 1 0
		Rev. William Hodgson, Treas.	—	
Chertsey	Winchester	Rev. L. W. Till	—	17 11 0
Chester	Chester	Rev. C. Bowen	1 0 0	8 17 0
Chew Magna	Bath and Wells	Rev. C. A. Ommannney	2 18 10	
Chichester	Chichester	Very Rev. the Dn. of Chichester	4 0 0	
Chichester (All Saints)	Chichester	Rev. G. P. Phinn	4 5 0	
Clifton	Glouc. & Bristol	Rev. W. W. Gibbon	21 7 6	3 1 0
Clyst St. Lawrence	Exeter	Rev. C. E. Walkey	15 0	
Colchester	Rochester	J. Inglis, Esq.	12 14 8	10 18 0
Colebrook	Exeter	Rev. T. Drozier	1 3 0	
Colnbrook	Oxford	Rev. C. D. Goldie	2 1 0	10 0 0
Cookham	Oxford	Rev. J. T. Brown	10 0 0	
Cookham Dean	Oxford	Rev. G. H. Hodson	2 2 0	
		Rev. T. Bedford Jones	—	
Cork	Cork, &c.	Rev. Henry Jellott	62 4 9	15 13 6
		Rev. H. J. O'Brien, LL.D. Treas.	—	
Cottesbrook	Peterborough	Hon. and Rev. F. A. Irby	2 12 0	
Coventry	Worcester	Rev. T. Sheepshanks	15 10 6	8 18 0
		Dr. Powell	—	
Crocker Hill	Canterbury	Rev. W. Gardner	1 1 0	
Culham	Oxford	Rev. R. Walker	1 15 0	
Cullumpton	Exeter	Mrs. J. Whitter	—	

* Places marked thus sent no return in time for audit.

† See Appendix

SUMMARY.

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		Place.	Diocese.	Hon. Secretary or Treasurer.	Colls. and Dons.	Ann. Subs.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Darlington	Durham	Rev. J. G. Pearson	2 10 0	10 0
		Dawlish	Exeter	Rev. E. Fursdon	18 7 2	6 8 6
		Doddington	Oxford	Dr. Baker, <i>Treas.</i>	3 10 0	11 13 6
		Devizes	Salisbury	Rev. W. C. Risley, jun.	16 18 6	8 0 0
		Devonport	Exeter	Rev. B. C. Dowding	1 5 0	8 0 0
		Diss	Norwich	Rev. J. Lampen	1 0 0	
		Donnington	Hereford	Rev. C. H. Manning	7 1 0	
		Dover	Canterbury	Rev. J. Lander		
				Rev. J. Puckle		
				Rev. Thomas Twigg (Swords) ..		
				Rev. W. H. Ferrar, F.T.C.D. ...		
		Dublin	Dublin	Rev. R. T. Smith	98 16 0	33 0 0
				Rev. M. de Burgh		
				Jolliffe Tufnell, Esq. M.R.C.S.I.		
		Dulwich, East	Winchester	Rev. W. F. Elliott	20 10 6	1 10 0
		Dumfries	Glasgow, &c.	Rev. A. M'Ewen	25 3 9	
		Durham	Durham	Rev. J. Cundill		22 16 6
				Rev. J. H. Carr		
		Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Captain Stuart	70 5 11	19 7 0
				Sam. Hay, Esq. Union-bk. <i>Treas.</i>		
		Ely	Ely	Rev. J. H. Henderson	1 1 0	
		Emsworth	Winchester	Rev. H. W. Shepherd	5 0 0	
		Enfield	London	Rev. A. Weir		5 5 0
		Erwarton	Norwich	Rev. B. Ruck Keene	1 0 0	
		Eton	Oxford	Rev. W. B. Marriott		5 5 0
				Rev. G. H. O. Shield		
		Exeter	Exeter	Rev. C. C. Turner	78 0 7	8 0 0
				W. Buckingham, Esq. <i>Treas.</i> ..		
		Eye	Norwich	Rev. E. A. Cobbold	2 6	15 6 0
		Fakenham	Norwich	Rev. M. A. Atkinson		19 17 6
				Rev. C. St. D. Moxon		
		Falmouth	Exeter	Rev. W. G. Coope	4 7 7	
		Farnborough	Worcester	Rev. C. W. Holbeck	3 0 0	1 0 0
		Fowey	Exeter	Rev. J. Kempe	1 13 7	
		Freshwater	Winchester	Rev. J. H. Isaacson	7 16 9	9 0 0
		Gainsborough	Lincoln	Rev. W. A. Frith	1 10 0	10 12 6
		Glasgow	Glasgow, &c.	Rev. R. S. Oldham	41 11 0	3 16 0
		Gloucester	Glouc. & Bristol ..	Rev. E. Houlditch	13 10 6	
				Rev. J. Barlow		
		Great Grimsby	Lincoln	Rev. H. Ainslie	3 0 0	
		Greensted	Rochester	Rev. P. W. Ray	20 0 0	
		Guildford	Winchester	Rev. John Wenham	6 8 6	8 13 0
		Gunwallowe	Exeter	Rev. R. B. Rogers	1 0 0	
		Halstead	Rochester	G. P. Arden, Esq.	28 5 0	51 1 0
		Handsworth	Lichfield	Rev. G. D. Boyle	22 18 7	14 11 6
		Harrow	London	Rev. W. Oxenham		
		Hartlepool, West	Durham	Rev. James H. Moore		2 2 0
		Hastings	Chichester	Rev. T. Nightingale	2 0 0	
				Rev. T. S. Huxley		
		Helstone	Exeter	Mr. Osler	3 15 2	
		Hemel Hempstead	Rochester	Rev. G. Acklom	10 13 0	10 0
		Hereford	Hereford	Rev. W. C. Fowle	13 10 0	8 10 0
		Highgate	London	Rev. C. B. Dalton		2 2
		Highgate, St. Ann's	London	Rev. T. F. Stooks	27 3 2	1 0 0
		Hollwell	Ely	Rev. C. D. Radcliffe	1 1 0	
		Honiton	Exeter	Rev. J. F. Mackarness	2 1 0	
		Hopton	Ely	Rev. H. Dawson	10 2 0	
		Horsemondon	Canterbury	Rev. W. M. S. Marriott	1 14 0	
		Horsley	Glouc. & Bristol ..	Rev. Thomas Myers		1 0 0
		Houghton Regis	Ely	Rev. H. B. Smyth	4 16 6	
		Hounslow	London	Rev. C. B. Reid	5 0 0	
		Hull	York	Rev. H. W. Kemp		
		Hundley	Glouc. & Bristol ..	Rev. D. Capper	2 16 8	
		Hurley	Oxford	Rev. F. J. Wethered	1 0 0	
		Huyton	Chester	Rev. Ellis Ashton	11 10 6	2 1 0
		Ilkeston	Lichfield	Rev. J. H. Jowitt		
		Ingworth	Norwich	Rev. G. Fish	2 1 0	
		Ipswich	Norwich	Rev. W. Potter		
		Ipswich, St. Mary Stoke	Norwich	Rev. S. Croft		3 1 0
		Isle of Man	Isle of Man	Rev. S. Simpson		2 1 0
		Keswick	Carlisle	Rev. H. M. Short		3 1 0
		King's Langley	Rochester	Rev. H. W. Hodgson		5 0 0
		Kinoulton	Lincoln	Rev. T. Charlewood	2 0 0	
		Knaresborough and Wetherby ..	Ripon	Rev. J. J. D. Dent	15 0 0	5 0 0
		Langton-on-Wold	York	Rev. J. Blair	2 13 6	6 12 6
		Lea	Glouc. & Bristol ..	Rev. W. D. Hall	4 0 6	
		Leamington	Worcester	Rev. Dr. Bickmore	16 10 6	7 17 0
				Rev. J. Bickerdike		
		Leeds	Ripon	Louis Oxley, Esq.	81 3 9	32 9 0
		Leicester	Peterborough	Richard Luck, Esq.	1 0 0	18 7 6
		Lever Bridge, Bolton	Manchester	Rev. S. Pagan	6 10 0	8 0 0
		Limerick	Limerick	Rev. W. N. Willis	1 1 11	13 10 8

† See Appendix

* Places marked thus sent no return in time for audit.

Place.	Diocese.	Hon. Secretary or Treasurer.	Colls. and Don's. £ s. d.	Ann. Subs. £ s. d.
Lincoln	Lincoln.....	Rev. E. Wilson	37 14 6	47 16 0
Liverpool.....	Chester.....	{ Rev. C. H. Burton J. J. Rowe, Esq. } C. J. Groves, Esq. } <i>Treas.</i>	89 1 6	39 3 0
London—				
Bethnal Green.....	London.....	Rev. G. Goddall	10 6	
Grosvenor Chapel	London.....	Rev. Evan Nepau	30 16 7	
Metropolitan Committee	London.....	{ R. Smith, Esq. (1, Lombard-st.) J. Lubbock, Esq. (Mansion-hs.-st.)	86 0 0	29 0 0
Piccadilly, St. James'.....	London.....	Rev. J. E. Kempe	19 0 8	
Lostwithiel	Exeter	Rev. J. Brown.....	6 9 0	
Louth	Lincoln.....	Rev. G. Smyth	†	
Lowestoft	Norwich	Rev. H. M. Beaumont	—	6 6 0
Lynn	Norwich	{ Rev. R. W. Pearce Rev. G. W. Grogan	11 16 0	
Maldenhead	Oxford	Rev. H. T. Howse	*	
Mamhead	Exeter	Hon. and Rev. H. H. Gourtenay.	—	3 5 0
Manningtree	Rochester	Rev. W. P. Babington	—	2 0 0
Marden, East	Chichester	Rev. Andrew Vogan	—	2 0 0
Methley	Ripon	Hon. and Rev. P. Y. Savile	8 10 0	
Mevagissey	Exeter.....	Rev. P. R. Bamfield.....	3 10 1	
Middleton-in-Teasdale	Durham	Rev. G. H. Brown	1 1 0	
Middleton Beverley	York	Rev. H. D. Blanchard	41 12 7	4 2 0
Morley	Ripon	Rev. A. M. Parkinson.....	4 0 2	
Naas	Dublin	Rev. M. de Burgh	11 2 7	
Necton	Norwich	Rev. W. H. Walker.....	5 0 0	7 7 0
Newbold-on-Stour	Worcester.....	Rev. R. Prichard	1 5 q	1 1 0
Newbury	Oxford.....	Rev. W. Milton.....	—	10 0 0
Newark	Lincoln.....	Rev. S. Newman	4 11 0	
Newry and Morne	Exem. Jurisdic.	Very Rev. Dean of Dromore	18 4 0	2 0 0
North Church	Rochester	Rev. Francis King	—	
Northam	Exeter	Rev. J. W. Cobb	15 0	
North Walsham	Norwich	Rev. J. H. Gossett.....	2 2 q	
Norwich	Norwich	Rev. J. Murray	3 13 1	
Notting Hill, St. John's.....	London.....	Rev. R. T. Garry	14 19 0	12 5 0
Oxford	Oxford	Rev. J. P. Gell	7 14 6	20 0 0
Oxford, St. Peter's	Oxford	Rev. Canon Jacobson	—	2 2 0
Perth	St. Andrews, &c.	Rev. W. Linton.....	1 0 0	
Pertwood	Salisbury	Rev. W. Black	4 19 1	
Petherwin	Exeter	Rev. A. W. Phelps	7 6	
Plymouth	Exeter	Rev. H. T. May	2 6	
Plympton, St. Mary	Exeter	Rev. J. C. Street	9 4 0	
Plympton, St. Maurice	Exeter	Rev. W. J. Coppard	13 5 5	
Ramsgate	Canterbury	Rev. Dr. Williams.....	1 10 6	
Reading	Oxford	Rev. S. Woolmer	—	19 12 0
Redmarley	Worcester	Rev. T. V. Fosbery	6 4 0	
Rewe	Exeter	Rev. C. H. Niblett	10 10 2	
Richmond	Winchester	Rev. P. Williams.....	19 0	1 1 0
Rochdale	Manchester	Rev. A. Garfit	*	
Rochester	Rochester	Rev. J. W. Parker	19 7 0	
Ross	Hereford	Rev. J. W. Sherringham	4 13 8	13 1 6
Ryde (Isle of Wight).....	Winchester	Rev. J. O'Gilvie	10 6	
Salisbury	Salisbury.....	Rev. John S. Barrow	21 9 0	3 10 0
Sawbridgeworth.....	Rochester	{ Ven. Archdeacon Hony Rev. Prebendary Renaud.....	1 14 6	18 19 6
Sedlescombe	Chichester	Rev. A. D. Wilkins.....	16 9	
Sheffield	York	Rev. J. Pratt	5 0 0	
Shelley	Worcester	Rev. G. J. Chester.....	—	5 0 0
Shiffhall	Lichfield	Rev. M. Hill	—	1 1 0
Shorncliffe	Canterbury	Rev. H. Cunliffe.....	17 0 0	
Shrewsbury	Hereford	Rev. W. F. Hobson.....	3 10 0	
Sigglesthorne	York	Rev. G. C. Guise	27 0 0	29 4 0
Smethwick	Lichfield	Ven. Archdeacon Bentinck	15 0 0	
Solihull	Worcester	Rev. E. Addenbrook	5 3 8	
Somerford	Glouc. & Bristol	Rev. P. M. Smythe.....	9 10 0	
Southampton	Winchester	Rev. W. Andrews.....	1 18 6	
Southport	Chester.....	Rev. Dr. Wilson	*	
Stafford	Lichfield	Rev. J. Jackson	10 0 0	1 1 0
Stamford	Lincoln.....	{ Rev. C. W. Dew Thomas Salt, Esq. } <i>Treas.</i>	—	
Stapleford Abbots	Rochester	Rev. N. Walters	3 14 3	15 2 0
St. Austell	Exeter	Rev. C. W. Pitt.....	10 4 0	1 1 0
St. Mewan, St. Austell	Exeter	E. Carlyon, Esq.	5 2 2	
St. Paul, near Penzance	Exeter	Rev. R. T. Wilson Taylor.....	3 16 2	
St. Sampson	Exeter	{ Rev. John Garrett..... Mr. Henry Maddern	—	5 0 0
Stoke, South	Bath and Wells	Rev. C. Lyne	1 3 3	
Stoke-upon-Trent	Lichfield	Rev. H. Calverley.....	5 5 0	
Stony Stratford	Oxford	Rev. Sir L. T. Stamer, Bart.....	—	17 14 0
Studland	Salisbury	Rev. J. Houseman	1 0 0	
Sullington	Chichester	Rev. G. Alston	5 11 6	
Sussex	Norwich	Rev. Henry Palmer	1 0 0	
Sutton Waldron	Salisbury	Rev. H. C. Arden	72 0 6	11 4 0
		Rev. A. Huxtable	—	10 0 0

* Places marked thus sent no return in time for audit.

† See Appendix.

SUMMARY.

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Colls. and Dons.	Ann. Subs.	Place.	Diocese.	Hon. Secretary or Treasurer.	Colls. and Dons.	Ann. Subs.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
37 14 6	47 16 0	Swaffham	Norwich	Rev. S. Everard	11 0	20 11 0
89 1 6	39 3 0	Taplow	Oxford	Rev. C. Whateley	5 0 0	10 0 0
		Tavistock	Exeter	Rev. M. Fuller	—	1 1 0
		Taunton	Bath and Wells	Rev. W. Redfern		
		Teignmouth	Exeter	(Rev. J. B. Simpson)	21 0 1	15 2 0
		Tetbury	Glouc. & Bristol	Rev. F. Frampton	1 1 0	
30 16 7		Thrapston	Peterborough	Rev. C. Smyth	11 0 0	28 3 0
88 0 0	29 0 0	Tisted, West	Winchester	Rev. C. H. Dean	1 15 4	
19 0 8		Tittleshall	Norwich	Rev. H. K. Digby	1 0 0	
8 9 0		Torquay	Exeter	Rev. R. R. Wolfe	21 16 8	29 17 6
		Tottenham	London	Rev. G. Twining	—	8 4 6
	6 6 0	Truro	Exeter	Rev. E. G. Harvey	7 3 1	
11 16 0		Tywardreath	Exeter	Rev. Prebendary Lyne	3 2 0	
		Upton with Chalvey	Oxford	Rev. J. A. Cree	10 0 0	
		Wakenfield	Ripon	Rev. C. J. Camidge	10 19 0	
	3 5 0	Walton	Oxford	Rev. G. W. Pearse	3 5 0	
	2 0 0	Wells	Bath and Wells	Rev. A. Du Cane	2 2 0	28 0 0
	2 0 0	Westbury-on-Severn	Glouc. & Bristol	Rev. C. J. Jones	10 12 0	
8 10 0		Wilton	Salisbury	Rev. D. Olivier	9 10 0	8 0 0
3 10 1		Winchester	Winchester	Rev. W. Williams	28 9 2	2 14 0
1 1 0		Windsor	Carlisle	Rev. E. Stock	—	5 13 9
41 12 7	4 2 0		Oxford	(Rev. H. J. Ellison)	1 9 0	9 7 0
4 0 2				(Captain Layard, Treas.)		
11 2 7				(Rev. W. B. Hopkins)	—	8 5 0
5 0 0	7 7 0	Wisbeach	Ely	(Rev. H. Mackenzie)	—	
1 5 9	1 1 0			Rev. J. Woodruff	2 2 0	
	10 0 0	Wistow	Ely	Rev. J. Bramston	—	20 2 0
		Witham	Rochester	Rev. G. W. St. John	2 0 0	
4 11 0		Woodstock	Oxford	Rev. R. Catley		
18 4 0	2 0 0	Worcester	Worcester	Rev. Charles Baker	8 10 0	
		Wragby	York	Rev. J. R. West	3 8 6	
		Wrawby-with-Brigg	Lincoln	(Rev. T. K. Richmond)	66 5 1	110 16 6
		Yarmouth, Great	Norwich	(T. Brightwen, Esq. Treas.)		
		Yeadon	Ripon	Rev. W. Metcalfe	11 0 9	
	12 5 0	York	York	Rev. G. H. Philips	1 1 0	
	20 0 0					
	2 2 0	General List			508 8 9	73 16 6
1 0 0						
4 19 1						
7 6						
2 6						
9 4 0						
13 5 5						
1 10 6						
	19 12 0					
6 4 0						
10 10 2						
19 0	1 1 0					
19 7 0						
4 13 8	13 1 6					
10 6						
21 9 0	3 10 0					
	18 19 6					
16 9						
5 0 0						
	5 0 0					
	1 1 0					
17 0 0						
3 10 0						
27 0 0	29 4 0					
15 0 0						
5 3 8						
9 10 0						
1 18 6						
10 0 0	1 1 0					
3 14 3	15 2 0					
10 4 0	1 1 0					
5 2 2						
8 16 2						
	5 0 0					
1 3 3						
5 5 0						
	17 14 0					
1 0 0						
5 11 6						
1 0 0						
72 0 6	11 4 0					
	10 0 0					

Collections and Donations 2,590 10 8

TOTAL £3,981 13 1

* Not in time for audit.

1859.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Outfit and Passage of Six Missionary Clergymen	1,210	0	0	By Amount of Collections and Donations, as per Summary	13,423	11	1
" Cost of an Iron Church and Mission House, sent out to be erected in Columbia, with expenses incidental thereto	2,420	0	6	" Amount of Annual Subscriptions, as per Summary	1,796	8	11
" Travelling and other expenses of the Bishop and Secretaries	694	19	6	" Interest arising from Government Securities	156	8	5
" Stipends of Travelling Secretaries	270	10	0				
" Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Postage, &c.	567	10	10				
" Invested in Government Securities . . .	4,934	3	9				
" Contributions promised but not paid, including grant from Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	2,128	11	8				
" In Bankers' hands, waiting drafts for immediate use	3,150	12	2				
	<u>£15,376</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>£15,376</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>

We have examined this account, and found it correct.

H. P. WRIGHT,

Chaplain to the Forces, Canterbury.
Commissary to the Bishop for
auditing Accounts.

G. P. ARDEN,

Halstead, Essex.
Financial Secretary.

We have examined this account, and found it correct.

H. P. WRIGHT,
Chaplain to the Forces, Canterbury.
Commissionary to the Bishop for
auditing Accounts.
G. P. ARDEN,
Halstead, Essex.
Financial Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1860.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount of Contributions and Annual Subscriptions, as per Summary	6,380	9	9
" Sale of Publications	20	5	8
" Interest arising from Government Securities	161	19	2

Note.—This Report contains all contributions received for 1860, including such sums as, having been promised in 1859, were paid since the account of that year was audited; the grant of £600. from the Propagation Society, then reported as having been remitted to the Bishop, and has not passed through this Mission fund.

£6,562 14 7

Countersigned,
G. P. ARDEN, Financial Secretary.
HUGH HAMMESLEY, Treasurer.

	£	s.	d.
By Printing Report of 1859	83	11	0
" Ditto "Occasional Paper," June, 1860	98	12	0
" Ditto Notices, Circulars, &c., including City Meeting in November	52	17	6
" Ditto Appeal (with "Occasional Paper") to 11,000 Clergymen in November	181	10	6
" Cost of 12,000 Maps for the "Occasional Paper"	73	11	10
" ADVERTISING for Missionaries, Annual Service, and to announce various Publications	54	19	1
" Ditto, connected with City Meeting, during November and December	109	3	0
" ALLOWANCE to the Bishop's Commissary, to meet outlay occasioned by his time and thoughts being engaged upon the business of the Mission	250	0	0
" Ditto to the Financial Secretary	50	0	0
" TRAVELLING and other expenses, incidental to the Home working of the Mission	472	17	8
" Expenses incurred by Local Associations	108	2	3
" Materials for Clothing for Indian Children made up by Ladies	12	10	11
" Utting, Shorthand Writer, Report of City Meeting, &c.	12	12	0
" Postage, Stationery, Parcels, &c., including Postage of Appeal and "Occasional Papers" to 11,000 Clergy and other	186	15	11
" Expenses of Outfit and Passage of Missionaries and their Families	702	12	0
" Balance available for the support of Missionaries	4,142	18	11
	£6,562	14	7

Audited by us,
H. P. WRIGHT, Chaplain to the Forces, Commissary to the Bishop for auditing Accounts.
HARRY VERNEY, One of the Committee.

1861.

BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1861.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount of Contributions and Annual Subscriptions, as per Summary	3,931	13	1
„ Sale of Publications (by Rivingtons)	15	14	8
„ Interest arising from Government Securities.....	86	12	6

Note.—This Balance Sheet includes only such receipts as were clearly understood by contributors to be given for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

£4,034 0 3

Countersigned,

HUGH HAMMERSLEY, Treasurer.
G. P. ARDEN, Financial Secretary.

	£	s.	d.
By Printing Report of 1860	151	9	6
„ Ditto "Occasional Paper," November, 1861, and other Circulars	92	13	8
„ Cost of 4,300 Maps for the Report	21	10	2
„ ADVERTISING Annual Service, and to announce various Publications	43	4	8
„ ALLOWANCE to the Bishop's Commissary	250	0	0
„ Ditto to the Financial Secretary	50	0	0
„ TRAVELLING and other expenses, incidental to the Home working of the Mission	370	7	5
„ Expenses incurred by Local Associations	76	5	0
„ Books, Postage, Stationery, Parcels, &c. including expenses of circulating the Report for 1860 ..	51	18	0
„ Grants towards outfit and passage of Archdeacon and Missionaries	360	0	0
„ Balance available for the Mission Abroad ...	2,566	11	10
	£4,034	0	3

Audited by us, Feb. 26th, 1862,

HARRY VERNEY, } Members of the Committee.
ROBERT SMITH, }

and Missionaries 360 0 0
 " Balance available for the Mission Abroad ...2,566 11 10
£4,034 0 3

Counterigned,
 HUGH HAMBERSLEY, Treasurer.
 G. P. ARDEN, Financial Secretary.

Audited by us, Feb. 26th, 1862,

HARRY VERNEX,
 ROBERT SMITH, } Members of the Committee.

RECEIPTS.

1859. Collections and Donations promised as per Summary in Report . . .	13,423 11 1	
Annual Subscriptions, Do. . .	1,796 8 11	
Interest from Government Securities	156 8 5	
	<u>15,376 8 5</u>	
Deduct Contributions promised but not paid . . .	2,128 11 8	
	<u>13,247 16 9</u>	
1860. Collections and Donations as per Summary in Report, including contributions promised but not paid in 1859, but exclusive of 500 <i>l.</i> grant from the S.P.G.*	4,638 18 9	
Annual Subscriptions . . .	1,741 11 0	
Sale of Publications . . .	20 5 8	
Interest from Government Securities	161 19 2	
	<u>6,562 14 7</u>	
1861. Collections and Donations, as per Summary in Report . . .	2,590 10 8	
Annual Subscriptions . . .	1,341 2 5	
Sale of Publications by Rivingtons	15 14 8	
Interest from Government Securities	86 12 6	
	<u>4,034 0 3</u>	
	<u>£23,844 11 7</u>	

* See note on page 93.

1859. Home Expenses, as per Report	1,533 0 4	
1860. Ditto	1,717 3 8	
1861. Ditto	1,107 8 5	
	<u>4,357 12 5</u>	
1859. Outfit and passage of Missionaries, and cost of Iron Church and Mission House . . .	3,630 0 6	
1860. Outfit and passage of Missionaries	702 12 0	
1861. Ditto	360 0 0	
	<u>4,692 12 6</u>	
Balance at the disposal of the Bishop of Columbia in the Colony	14,794 6 8	

£23,844 11 7

G. P. ARDEN, Financial Secretary.

APPENDIX.

The Contributions from the following Associations were omitted from
the Audit by mistake.

CULLUMPTON.

Per Mrs. J. Whittier.

	<i>Don.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Friend, a	1 0	
Leigh, Miss (coll.)	10 6	
Upcott, Mrs.	10 0	
Upcott, Mrs. J.	5 0	
Whitter, Mrs. J.	5 0	
	<u>1 11 6</u>	

BURY, LANCASHIRE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. E. Westerman.

	<i>Don.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Bott, Thomas, Esq.	—	10 0
Hornby, Rev. E. J.	—	1 10 0
Hutchinson, John, Esq.	—	1 0 0
Perry, Rev. S. F.	—	10 0
Westerman, Rev. E. ...	—	1 0 0
Yeo, Mrs.	—	5 0
Yeo, Rev. J. P.	—	5 0
Sunday School Scholars	—	6 3
		<u>5 6 3</u>

LOUTH.

	<i>Don.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Locock, Miss, Elkington	10 0 0	
Locock, Miss F.	10 0 0	
Massingberd, Rev. F.	—	1 0 0
	20 0 0	1 0 0
Donations	20 0 0	
	<u>21 0 0</u>	

Note. It will be esteemed a favour if any errors found in this Report are pointed out to the SECRETARY OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1A, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C. And Contributors who remit money through any of the Banks, will render an important assistance, and prevent mistakes, if they will kindly, at the same time, send lists of particulars, with names and addresses, to the Financial Secretary, G. P. ARDEN, Esq. Halstead, Essex.

ere omitted from

LANCASHIRE.

Rev. E. Westerman.

	<i>Don.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Esq.....	—	10 0
J. J.....	—	1 10 0
in, Esq. —	—	1 0 0
F.....	—	10 0
V. E. ...	—	1 0 0
.....	—	5 0
.....	—	5 0
scholars —	—	6 3
		5 6 3

Ann.

0 0
0 0
0 0
0 0

his Report are pointed
A, St. Helen's Place,
it money through any
vent mistakes, if they
names and addresses,
ex.